6. Service Environment

Introduction

The public and private services provided to the community.

The Central Area community receives basic services from various departments within the City of Fort Lauderdale as well as private agencies. The services that are analyzed in this environment include Police, Fire and Rescue, Community Inspections Bureau, Parks and Recreation, Libraries, Schools, Water and Wastewater, Solid Waste, and Private Utilities.

Police

Purpose

The Police Department's mission is to provide a safe and orderly environment in the City of Fort Lauderdale through professionalism, dedication and an active partnership with the community and a concern for individual dignity. The Police Department is committed to providing outstanding service to citizens through the Community Oriented Policing philosophy, combining partnerships between the community and city government.

Police Department Status

The continued efforts of the Police Department to ensure order and safety throughout the City have become recognizable in the decreased amount of overall criminal activity. There are certainly some areas within the City that have more instances of crime than others and these areas will be identified later in this section. However, the Police Department should be acknowledged for their role in the general decrease of criminal activity.

TABLE 6.1 - Department Information Summary, 1996-1999

Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1996-1999
Department Budget (in millions)	$51,683,564	$53,799,370	$57,038,109	$58,502,709	+11.7%
Sworn Personnel	483	486	501	495	+2.4%
Civilian Personnel	267	294	318	247	-7.5%
Calls for Service	646,197	642,052	602,254	609,665	-5.7%
Dispatched Calls	207,180	206,089	202,795	187,330	-9.6%
9-1-1 Calls	205,895	210,543	206,323	215,110	+4.3%
Offenses Reported[1]	37,000	30,924	28,054	23,853	-35.5%
Arrests	20,083	19,181	17,527	15,781	-21.4%

[1]The twenty-two (22) offense categories (Group A Offenses) outlined in
the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) were used.
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police Department

As **Table 6.1** shows, most of the categories demonstrated an overall decrease in real numbers with some slight variations from year to year. The number of offenses reported to the Fort Lauderdale Police Department has significantly decreased by 35.5%, from 37,000 in 1996 to 23,853 in 1999. The category, which showed the largest increase over the four-year time span, was the department budget, which increased by almost 12%.

Operation

The Police Department operates with three bureaus (Operations, Investigations, and Support Services). Each of these bureaus is divided into divisions, which collectively strive to reduce crime and the fear of crime in our community. These divisions are specialized to deal with unique types of situations or events that occur within our community.

Bureaus

The Operations Bureau is the entity responsible for the physical 24-hour delivery of Police services throughout the three Police districts of the City (**Figure 6.1**). A total of 409 individuals comprise the Operations Bureau, which operates in a three-tier system:

- The guidance and leadership of the Assistant Chief directs the Operations Bureau through the efforts of three District Majors.

- The second tier is made up of the District Majors who are responsible for the delivery of Police services in the three geographical districts within the City.

- Finally, the Operations Support Division, Reserves, and Community Support Division complete the operational makeup of the Bureau, which is staffed in large by the Patrol Division.

The Investigations Bureau contains two divisions which handle all criminal investigations for the Police Department.

The Support Services Bureau is broken down into the following:

- Administrative Services Division oversees highly specialized units including Information Systems, Records, Personnel, Payroll, Finance, and Case Management.

- Staff Support Division is responsible for units such as Recruiting, Training, Evidence and Confiscations; it maintains Supply and the Detention facility. The Court Liaison also falls under this division.

- Communications Division handles all radio, telephone and teletype services within the Department.

Divisions

The Criminal Investigation Division's objective is to reduce the rate of property crime by investigating various criminal incidents. In order to make a significant and meaningful impact, several units have been reorganized, some responsibilities have been changed, several new programs and initiatives have been introduced, and additional resources have been dedicated to support this focus. The Criminal Investigation Division is made up of the following units:

- The Auto Theft Unit
- The Forensic Unit
- The Homicide Unit
- The Latent Fingerprint and Classification Unit
- The Special Victims Unit
- The Violent Crimes Unit
- The Youth Services Unit

The Special Investigations Division is comprised of Narcotics, Vice, and Intelligence.

The Operations Support Division directs the efforts of a variety of units, functions, and individuals appointed to provide technical support services for all police operations. Although this is not a standard/traditional organizational structure, the police department feels that the high percentage of personnel who possess specialized capabilities and perform specialized functions, which creates job enrichment and makes the entire organization more flexible and efficient. The following represents the Division: four distinct specialized units, five part-time teams, and two specialized squads:

- The Canine Unit
- The Mounted Unit
- The Marine Unit
- The Traffic Investigations Unit
- The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team
- The Crisis Negotiations Team
- The Bomb Squad
- The Dive Team
- The Honor Guard
- The Bicycle Squad
- The Motor Squad

The Community Support Division directs the activities involved with Community Policing and Community Based Programs. The Division is made of the following components:

- Community Policing Officers
- Community Policing Demonstration Center
- Narcotic Detection Dogs
- Crime Analysis Unit
- Code Enforcement Officers
- Crime Prevention Unit
- Alarm Reduction
- Youth Services
- Citizen Police Academy
- Police Volunteers
- Citizens on Patrol

Police Department Designation

The City of Fort Lauderdale Police Department divides the city into several geographic subsets. The City is divided into three Districts with a Major assigned to each (**Figure 6.1**). Each district is further divided into nine police sectors with one or more Sergeants assigned to each (**Figure 6.2**). Police sectors are then divided into police zones. A number of Patrol Officers and Public Service Aides (PSA) are assigned to each of the sector zones (**Figure 6.3**). Patrol Officers and PSAs are flexible in their designation, meaning that the numbers of personnel are determined by the total number of calls for service for each sector, and ultimately each zone.
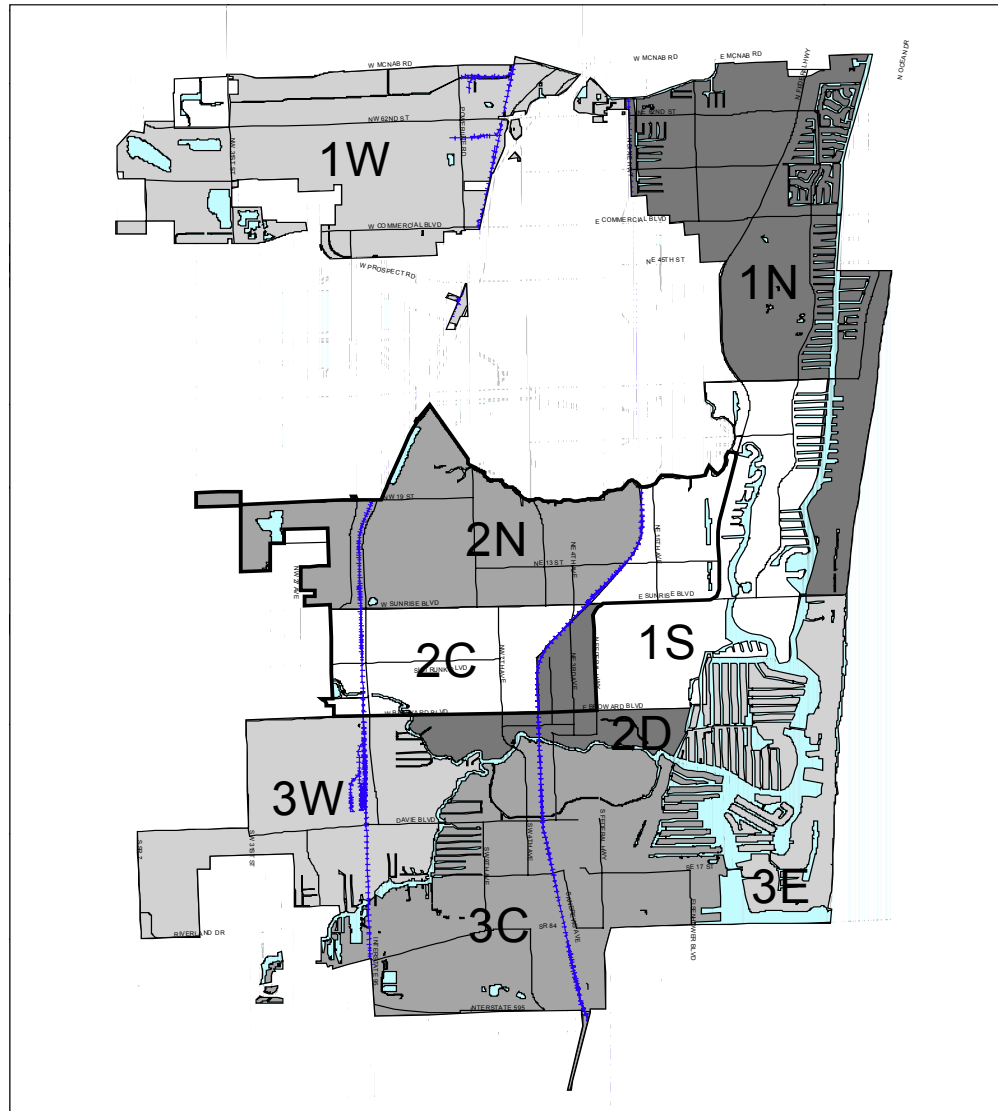
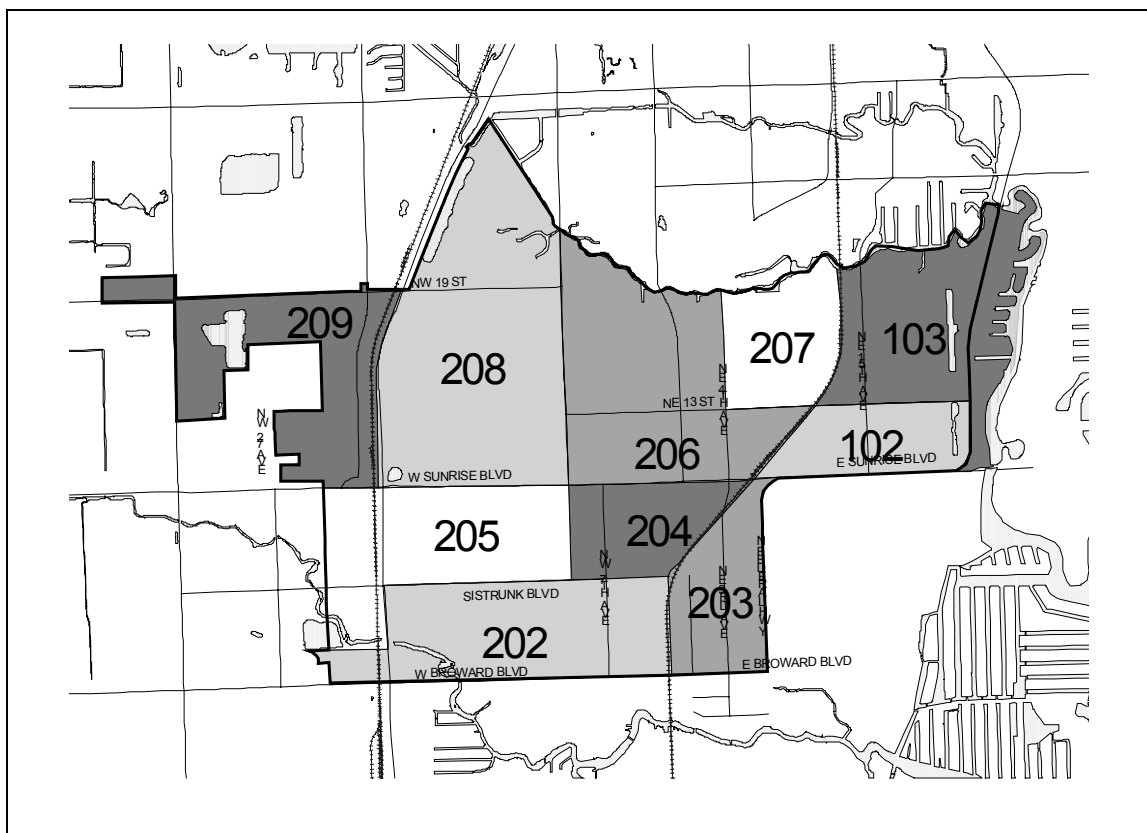## Figure 6.1 – Police Districts, City of Fort Lauderdale
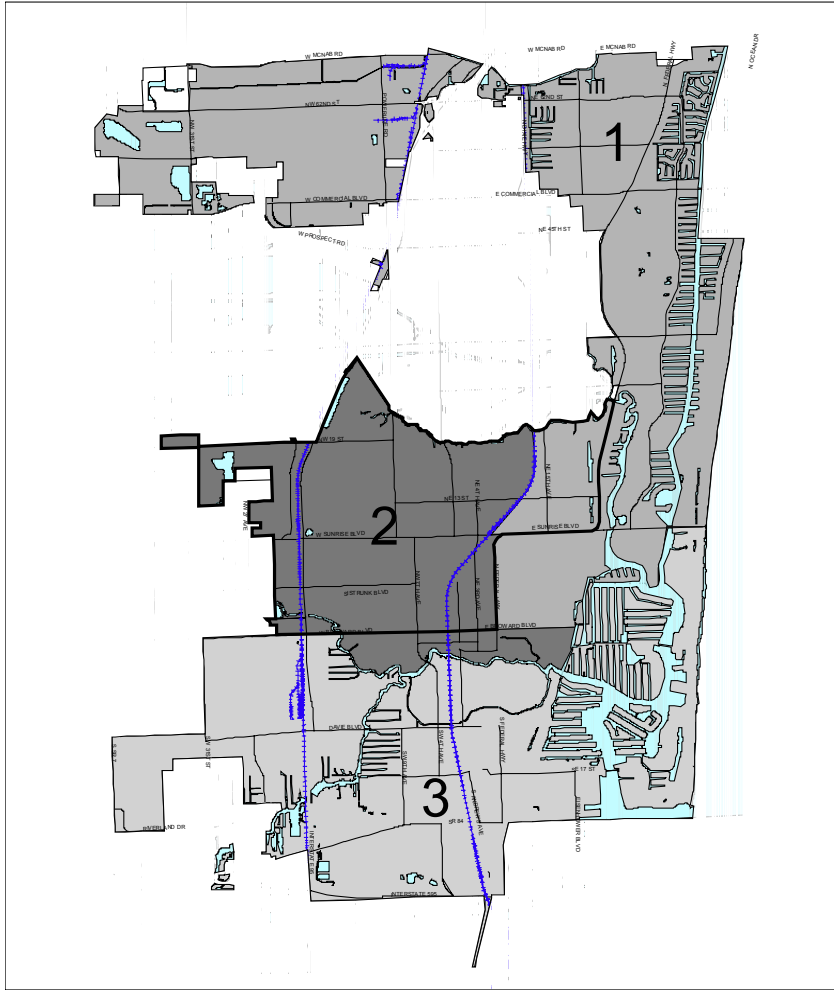
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

The Central Area is located in Districts 1 and 2; Sectors 1S, 2C, 2D, and 2N; and Zones 102, 103, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, and 209.

FIGURE 6.2 - Police Sectors, City of Fort Lauderdale

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

FIGURE 6.3 - Police Zones, City of Fort Lauderdale

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

Crime Index

The City of Fort Lauderdale Police Department reports crimes based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines. The UCR is a program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) whereby participating city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily report crimes brought to their attention. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department uses this standard of reporting to measure their standing in the Nation. The eight specific UCR Crime Index offense categories are: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Thefts, and Arson. It is important to note that the Department's Record Management System (RMS) data should not be compared with the UCR data.

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to the Fort Lauderdale Police Department decreased 44% during 1999 when compared with the figures reported during the same time period of 1996(**Table 6.2**). The overall Crime Index totals for Fort Lauderdale are the lowest since 1974 (comparison of Crime Index Crimes for 1973 and prior cannot be accurately compared).

TABLE 6.2 - City of Fort Lauderdale, Crime Index Profile, 1996-1999

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1996-1999
Crime Index Total	**25,553**	**20,667**	**18,260**	**14,309**	**-44.00%**
Murder	34	17	16	22	-35.29%
Forcible Rape	162	172	72	60	-62.96%
Robbery	1,186	1,301	935	713	-39.88%
Aggravated Assault	1,268	1,015	751	776	-38.80%
Violent Crimes	**2,650**	**2,505**	**1,774**	**1,571**	**-40.72%**
Burglary	4,744	3,930	3,714	3,014	-36.47%
Larceny – Theft	15,125	10,666	10,418	7,935	-47.54%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,034	3,566	2,354	1,789	-41.03%
Property Crimes	**22,903**	**18,162**	**16,468**	**12,738**	**-44.38%**
Arson	70	75	70	57	-18.57%
Modified Crime Index Total	***25,623***	***20,742***	***18,330***	***14,366***	***-43.93%***

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police department, Crime Analysis Unit

Crime Rates

The UCR Crime Rate refers to a city's Crime Index total in relation to its population. This rate is used to rank cities nationally as well as within the state. For cities with over 100,000 population, Fort Lauderdale has the 25th highest crime rate in the Nation and 5th in the State with 9,188 crimes per 100,000 people (**Table 6.3**).

The UCR Crime Percentage Rate refers to a city's Crime Index total for one year as compared to the previous year. This Percentage Rate is also used to rank cities nationally and within the state. Between1998 and 1999, Fort Lauderdale had the greatest decrease in crime percentage among all Florida cities with more than 100,000 in population, 21.64% (**Table 6.4**).

TABLE 6.3 - Uniform Crime Rate Comparison, Florida Cities

1999 Crime Rate Standings, Ranks 1 to 5				
City	Population	Crime Index Total	Crime Rate Per 100,000	FL State Rating / **National Rating**
Orlando	183,547	25,421	13,618	1/**2**
Tampa	292,941	32,016	10,929	2/**8**
Miami	373,450	40,048	10,724	3/**10**
Tallahassee	138,417	12,905	9,323	4/**23**
Fort Lauderdale	155,740	14,309	9,188	5/**25**

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police Department, Crime Analysis Unit

TABLE 6.4 - Uniform Crime Percentage Comparison,
Florida Cities

1999 Crime Percentage Rate Standings, Ranks 1 to 5				
City	Year(s)	Crime Index Total	1998 – 1999 Percentage Difference	FL State Rating
Fort Lauderdale	1998 1999	18,260 14,309	21.64%	1
Hollywood	1998 1999	11,017 9,743	11.56%	2
Hialeah	1998 1999	16,776 14,922	11.05%	3
Tallahassee	1998 1999	14,507 12,905	11.04%	4
Tampa	1998 1999	35,960 32,016	10.97%	5

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police Department, Crime Analysis Unit

Central Area Crime

Tables 6.5 and **6.6** compare the number of selected violent and property crimes occurring in the Central Area versus the entire City of Fort Lauderdale from 1996 to 1999. These incidents are based on Fort Lauderdale's Record Management System (RMS) data. RMS data should not be compared with Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data, as RMS data refers to crime incidents whereas UCR data refers to number of victims, premises, or vehicles sustained in each incident.

To better understand how these numbers relate to each other, the figures that appear in bold represent the number of crimes occurring in the Central Area while those figures that are not in bold reflect the total number of crimes committed in Fort Lauderdale for the same offense over the same period of time. The value shown in parenthesis represents the percent of the citywide crimes that were committed in the Central Area.

As **Table 6.5** illustrates, between 1996 and 1999, the Central Area accounted for an average of 55.4% of the violent crimes reported citywide while the Central Area only represents approximately 31% of Fort Lauderdale's population. The average percent of specific Central Area crimes are as follows: Homicide, 59.1%; Forcible Sexual Offenses, 46.2%; Robbery, 51.7%; and Assault, 63.3%.

TABLE 6.5 - Selected Types of Violent Crimes, Citywide versus the Central Area, 1996-1999

Fort Lauderdale/ **Central Area** Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	4 yr Average
Burglary[1]	10,307/**3,644** (35.4%)	7,626/**2,303** (30.2%)	6,943/**2,374** (34.2%)	5,227/**1,722** (33.0%)	7,526/**2,511** (33.4%)
Larceny-Theft[2]	9,489/**3,007** (31.7%)	6,949/**1,947** (28.0%)	7,047/**2,118** (30.1%)	5,672/**1,520** (26.8%)	7,289/**2,147** (29.5%)
Vehicle Theft[3]	3,355/**1,135** (34.9%)	3,510/**1,093** (31.1%)	2,330/**729** (31.3%)	1,769/**570** (32.2%)	2,741/**882** (32.2%)
Total	23,151/**7,783** (33.6%)	18,085/**5,343** (29.5%)	16,320/**5,221** (32.0%)	12,668/**3,812** (30.1%)	17,556/**5,540** (32.6%)

[1]*The Forcible Sexual Offenses category includes: Battery, Fondling, Rape and Sodomy.*

[2]*The Robbery category includes: Armed and Strong-Arm.*

[3]*The Assault category includes: Aggravated Assault, Battery, and Stalking and, Battery on Police and Correctional Personnel.*

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police Department, Crime Analysis Unit

As **Table 6.6** illustrates, between 1996 and 1999, Central Area property crimes accounted for 32.6% of the total property crimes reported citywide, while the Central Area only represents approximately 31% (1999 estimate) of the total City population.   The five-year average percentage of specific Central Area property crimes are as follows: Burglary, 33.4%; Larceny-Theft, 29.5%; and Vehicle Theft, 32.2%.

TABLE 6.6 - Selected Types of Property Crimes, Citywide versus the Central Area, 1996-1999

Fort Lauderdale/ **Central Area** Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	4 yr Average
Homicide	30/**18** (60.0%)	19/**14** (73.6%)	18/**10** (55.6%)	21/**10** (47.6%)	22/**13** (59.1%)
Forcible Sexual Offenses[1]	130/**63** (48.5%)	147/**60** (40.8%)	95/**39** (41.1%)	96/**47** (49.0%)	117/**54** (46.2%)
Robbery[2]	1,011/**506** (50.0%)	1,000/**527** (52.7%)	885/**440** (49.7%)	689/**345** (50.1%)	896/**454** (51.7%)
Assault[3]	794/**523** (66.9%)	709/**464** (65.4%)	547/**333** (61.9%)	558/**332** (59.5%)	652/**413** (63.3%)
Total	1,965/**1,110** (56.5%)	1,875/**1,074** (57.3%)	1,545/**822** (53.2%)	1,364/**733** (53.7%)	1,687/**934** (55.4%)

[1]*The Burglary category includes: business, hotel/motel, residential, and school.*

[2]*The Larceny-Theft category includes: auto accessories, bicycle, boat, coin machines, grand, pick pocket, purse snatch, petty, retail, vehicle tag and decal, and thefts from motor vehicles.*

[3]*The Vehicle Theft category includes: automobile, bus, motorcycle, and truck.*

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Police Department, Crime Analysis Unit

Programs and Crime Control Initiatives

Critical to the success of the community-police partnership are well-informed citizens who have an awareness of the mission, resources, practices and services of their Police Department. To that end, the Police Department sponsors several innovative programs designed to reach out to the community.   The following is a comprehensive list of programs and initiatives that were developed to help decrease specific types of offenses and ultimately, reduce overall crime.

- The Bicycle Registration Program was developed as an effort to reduce the number of thefts and increase the likelihood of recovery by keeping track of all bicycles registered to City residents. The cost of initial registration is $1.00.

- The Cab Watch Program allows taxi drivers to immediately alert Police of a crime.

- The <u>Property Crime Initiative</u> is a program designed to assist burglary victims and the Police in the recovery of stolen property. Citizens are periodically mailed inventory forms, which enable a person to record descriptions and serial numbers of personal property.

- **The <u>Citizen's Police Academy</u> (CPA)** is a 12-week program offering residents an in-depth look at how and why the department operates. Completion of this academy allows the citizen to demonstrate their commitment to this partnership by becoming involved in a number of initiatives. It is anticipated that the CPA will ultimately assist in reducing the level of fear and disorder in the community through increased community involvement.

- **The <u>Citizens On Patrol</u>** utilizes graduates of the Citizens Police Academy as the additional eyes and ears in the community. Volunteers patrol neighborhoods within the City and report any circumstance or incident they feel needs further police attention.

- **<u>Drug Awareness Resistance Education</u> (D.A.R.E.)** is a program that is overseen by the Youth Services Unit. Specially trained officers teach drug awareness classes in schools throughout the City. The program targets at-risk students, but is open to any interested student.

- **The <u>Gunstoppers Program</u>** helps to promote an environment free of illegal firearms by providing a reward to persons reporting illegal firearms possession, if it is recovered in a public place.

- **The <u>Juvenile Alternative Motivation</u> (JAM) program** targets at-risk youths by sponsoring or providing access to activities not normally available.

- **<u>Operation Right TRAC</u>** (Tools to Reduce Auto Crimes) is a program that identifies the top ten most popular vehicles stolen in the City and posts this list on the Police Department's Website. Additionally, an officer strategically patrols areas known for vehicle thefts and also distributes steering wheel locking devices to the public.

- **<u>Police Reaching Out Program</u> (PROP)** identifies specific children who are, or may be, at risk or who are simply in need of adult guidance and companionship. Officers are assigned to children and serve as mentors.

- **The <u>Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Plan</u> (SHOCAP)** is a partnership with the Broward Chief of Police Association, the Sheriff's Office, the Broward County School Board, the Department of Juvenile Justice, Broward County States Attorney Office, Public Defenders, and Judges. This extensive collaboration monitors the activities of children who have been classified as the most serious violators.

- **The <u>Victim Advocate Program</u>** provides assistance to victims in need of emergency shelter, food, clothing and transportation. Officers guide and support victims throughout the Criminal Justice System.

Fire and Rescue

Purpose

The Fire-Rescue Department provides a wide variety of services, including fire suppression, emergency medical service, technical rescue, hazardous material response, aircraft fire-rescue, fire prevention and inspection service, and marine and water related responses. The Department has implemented new fire-rescue and dispatch operations, automatic aid agreements with partner cities, public education and fire safety initiatives, as well as a continued concentration on consistent, quality responses for residents and visitors.

Operations and Facilities

Prior to an extensive restructuring, the Fire and Rescue Department implemented independent operations of fire and rescue services. Throughout the year, all divisions were involved in the preparation of the new service delivery structure by system and equipment upgrades, training and recruiting. The Fire and Rescue Department consisted of 389 personnel in 1999-2000, with an operating budget of $33.25 million. There are 13 fire stations that service the entire City (**Figure 6.5**). **Table 6.7** shows the equipment that are used to service the entire City of Fort Lauderdale.

TABLE 6.7 - Fire and Rescue Department Equipment, 2000

10 Ambulances	1 Fire Boat
12 Advanced Life Support Engines	1 Rescue Boat
2 Advanced Life Support Rescue Carts	1 Support Vehicle
3 Ladder Trucks (Quints)	1 Division Chief Vehicle
1 Aircraft Fire-Rescue Vehicle	2 EMS Supervisor Vehicles
1 Hazardous Material Tractor	3 Battalion Chief Vehicle

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Fire and Rescue Department

Hazardous Materials

The Fire and Rescue Department has a Hazardous Materials Team (HAZ-MAT) that is made up of five crewmembers who specialize in potentially hazardous materials. The HAZ-MAT Team responds to a wide variety of hazardous environments, but typically deals with propane or natural gas line breaks and/or cuts. Although HAZ-MAT calls for service in the City of Fort Lauderdale are generally infrequent, the Team also responds to other locations and agencies that require assistance or mutual-aid.

Performance Figures

Of the 868 fires reported in the last year (1999), an average of 40% involved structures. **Table 6.8** depicts that over 70% of the average 36,000 calls each year in the City are medical-related emergencies.

TABLE 6.8 - City of Fort Lauderdale Fire and Rescue Department Performance Figures, 1996-2000

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999*	1999/2000	4-yr Change
Total Calls for Service	31,929	32,996	N/A	36,245	+ 11.9 %
Emergency Medical Calls	23,935	22,246	N/A	27,562	+ 13.2 %
Emergency Fire Calls	3,746	3773	N/A	5,405	+ 30.7 %
Structure Fires	433	369	N/A	338	-21.9 %
Vehicular Fires	322	283	N/A	252	-21.7 %
Other Fires	337	247	N/A	354	+4.8 %
Average Response Time	4:56	5:12	N/A	4:29	27 seconds faster
False Alarms	2,664	2,874	N/A	3,489	+23.6 %
$ Loss	20,252,066	5,767,894	N/A	2,990,681	Approx. $17 million less
Fire Deaths	3	4	N/A	4	+ 1
Fire Injuries	40	61	N/A	41	+ 1

Due to system modification, accurate survey information is not available for 1998/1999
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Fire and Rescue Department

Causes of Fires

The leading cause of fire in the City of Fort Lauderdale as well as the Central Area is "unattended cooking" followed by "faulty wiring".

Response Time

The State Board of Insurance recommends a maximum five minutes response time to residential areas and a three minutes response time to all other areas. The City of Fort Lauderdale Fire and

Rescue Department's goal is to respond to 90% of all incidents within six minutes or less and 95% within eight minutes. As demonstrated in **Table 6.8**, the response times fall within these goals. The Fire and Rescue Department has recently acquired and begun to use the Carnes-Iris, a helmet-mounted infrared location device, which allows for rapid identification and location of both fire victims and trapped firefighters. Additionally, the Carnes-Iris provides a tremendous advantage in locating hot spots and fires.

Insurance Service Organization Rate

The State of Florida uses the Insurance Service Organization rating system (ISO) so that insurance companies can accurately determine the cost of fire insurance rates for their policyholders. The City's current ISO rating is 3 on a scale of 1 (being the best) to 10 (being the worst).

Central Area Facilities

Table 6.9 and **Figure 6.4** illustrate the fire stations that service the Central Area and their respective service boundaries.

TABLE 6.9 - Fire Stations, Central Area

| Station #	Street Address	Station Equipment
2	201 N Andrews	• ALS and BLS equipped • 1 Engine • 1 Quint • 1 Rescue • 2 Chief Officers
46	1121 NW 9th Avenue	• ALS equipped • 1 Engine • 1 Rescue
29	2002 NE 16th Street	• ALS equipped • 1 Engine • 1 Chief Officer
8*	1022 W Las Olas Boulevard	• ALS equipped • 1 Engine • 1 Rescue
47*	1000 NW 27th Avenue	• ALS equipped • 1 Engine • 1 Rescue

* Fire Stations 8 and 47 are not located within the CAP Central Area but provide service to the SW portion of the Central Area when needed.
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Fire and Rescue Department

Central Area Performance Figures

The following performance figures are determined using data from the aforementioned Central Area fire districts (2, 2A, 2D, 29, 29C, 46A, 46B, 46C, 46D, 46E, 47, 8, 8A). As shown in **Table 6.10**, the figures over the last four years have remained fairly constant.

FIGURE 6.4 - Fire Stations and Fire Service Areas within the Central Area, 2000
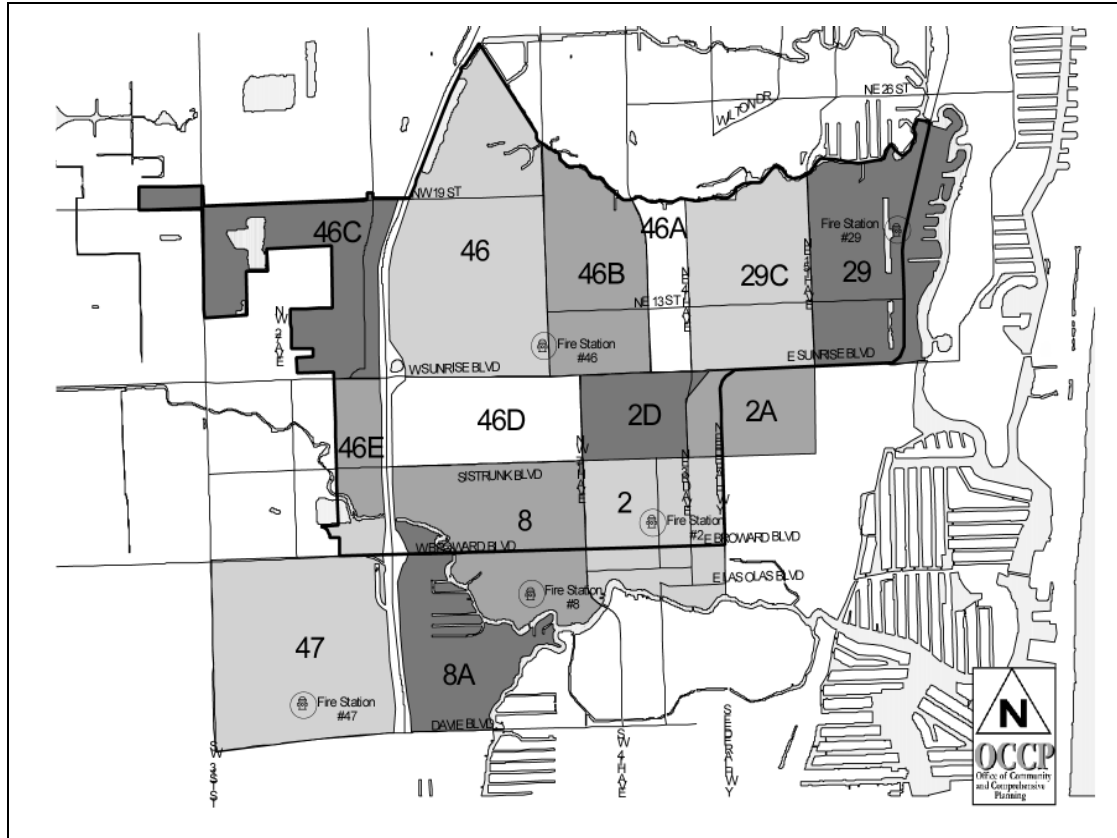
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

TABLE 6.10 - Central Area Fire and Rescue Department Performance Figures, 1996-2000

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	4 yr average
Total Calls for Service	12,285	10,632	12,958	12,251	12,206
Emergency Medical Calls	10,566	7,119	7,562	7,063	8,077
Emergency Fire Calls	470	387	412	344	403
Structure Fires	206	178	172	144	175
Vehicular Fires	127	98	117	105	112
Other Fires	79	80	55	106	90
False Alarms	570	592	643	757	640

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Fire and Rescue Department

Future Fire Stations in the Central Area

The Fire and Rescue Department is in the process of eliminating Fire Stations #2 and #8 and constructing a new station at the corner of NW 6th Avenue and NW 2nd Street. It is estimated that construction for the new fire station will begin in the first half of the year 2001. A comprehensive study was completed in 1999 with several factors used as formative influences for constructing the new station, as well as determining its location. The following factors were considered:

1. The age and dilapidation of Fire Station #2 played a significant role;
2. Availability and affordability of land for station site;
3. Call volume of locale encouraged the Fire Station site (west of F.E.C.);
4. Site location was determined as a center-point of both Stations #8 and #2;
5. With the purchase on new apparatus, access in and out of Station #2 from the living quarters was determined to be a safety issue;
6. Historical data for fire fatalities and injuries indicates that most incidents occur west of the F.E.C tracks;
7. Historical data for structure fires also indicates a higher volume west of the F.E.C. tracks; and
8. Station #8 does not have sufficient breadth to allow the new apparatus to be placed in the bay and secured.

Community Inspections Bureau

Purpose

One of the primary goals of the Community Inspections Bureau is to improve quality of life by preserving the health, safety, integrity and aesthetics of Fort Lauderdale's residential and business districts. The Bureau is involved with inspecting properties for compliance with the City ordinances and other codes enforced within the City. During the past year (1998-1999), over 100 unsafe structures were demolished throughout the City to eliminate potential public safety hazards and make room for new development.

Operation

The assignment of the Community Inspection Bureau to the Community and Economic Development Department encourages a more coordinated interaction of Code Compliance Inspectors with other department employees. A tri-level strategy addressing code enforcement initiatives has been developed involving Code Compliance Inspectors, Community Policing Officers (Patrol Division) and Code Teams. The City of Fort Lauderdale's Code Team is comprised of six members: two Building Inspectors, a Fire Inspector, two Police Officers and a unit secretary.
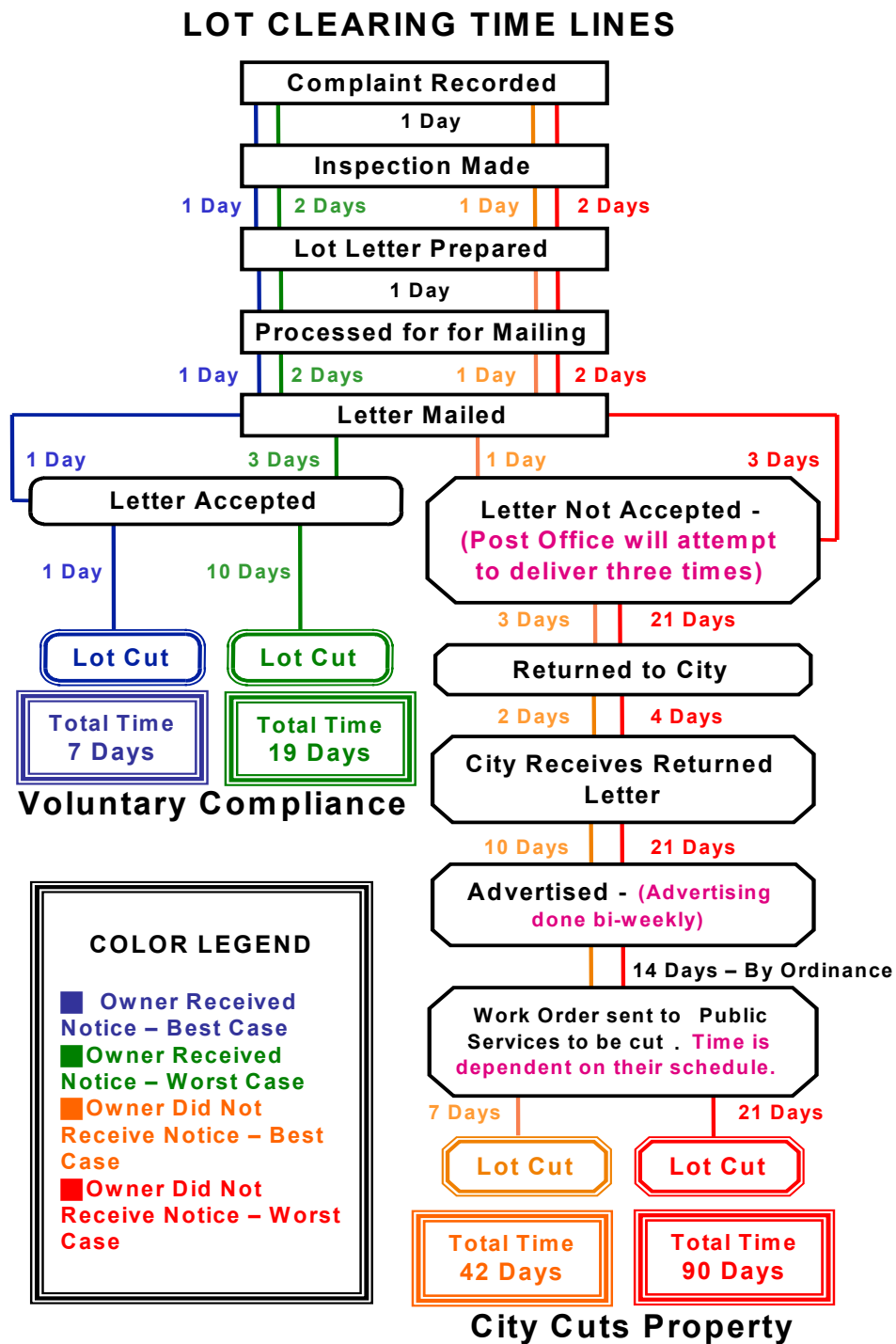
This combination brings together a complete range of enforcement options that begin with civil processes and ends with actual criminal arrest. This results in more code enforcement initiated by Code Compliance Inspectors and Community Police Officers in all parts of the City allowing the Code Team to address the serious, long-term, technically complex cases requiring their intra-departmental specialties.

Code Inspection Process

Some of the possible outcomes that may result from code violations include: voluntary compliance, review by Code Enforcement Boards, Special Masters, and perhaps the issuance of a Notice to Appear in court (NTA). When a Code Compliance Officer cites a minor violation on a property, compliance can be achieved within 24 to 48 hours. Depending on the nature of the violation and cooperation of the respondent, some cases can be brought into compliance within 30 to 45 days. Both Code Officers and Building Inspectors work with the property owners, giving ample time to complete the necessary corrections, provided there is continued effort and cooperation on the part of the respondent to comply. This constitutes voluntary compliance once the violation is corrected.

When cooperation or even actual contact from the respondent is minimal, further enforcement is achieved through hearings before a Special Master, the Code Enforcement Board, or the Unsafe Structures Board. Ordinances provide for the cleaning and clearing of property, as well as the boarding-up of open and abandoned structures when the respondent fails to initiate the proper compliance steps. Once cited, properties that need to be cleaned of trash and debris or cleared of overgrowth can be completed by the City within approximately 7 to 19 days. This allows for the notice requirements and actual work to be completed. Similarly, the City can board-up an open and vacant structure within 12 days of the initial posting. **Figure 6.5** illustrates the four possible scenarios that can occur after a complaint is recorded.

FIGURE 6.5 - Lot Clearing Time Lines

LOT CLEARING TIME LINES

Complaint Recorded

1 Day

Inspection Made

1 Day   **2 Days**   **1 Day**   **2 Days**

Lot Letter Prepared

1 Day

Processed for for Mailing

1 Day   **2 Days**   **1 Day**   **2 Days**

Letter Mailed

1 Day   **3 Days**   **1 Day**   **3 Days**

Letter Accepted		Letter Not Accepted - (Post Office will attempt to deliver three times)

1 Day   **10 Days**   **3 Days**   **21 Days**

| Lot Cut | | Lot Cut |

Returned to City

| Total Time 7 Days | | Total Time 19 Days |

2 Days   **4 Days**

Voluntary Compliance

City Receives Returned Letter

10 Days   **21 Days**

Advertised - (Advertising done bi-weekly)

COLOR LEGEND

■ **Owner Received Notice – Best Case**
■ **Owner Received Notice – Worst Case**
■ **Owner Did Not Receive Notice – Best Case**
■ **Owner Did Not Receive Notice – Worst Case**

14 Days – By Ordinance

Work Order sent to Public Services to be cut . Time is dependent on their schedule.

7 Days   **21 Days**

| Lot Cut | | Lot Cut |

| Total Time 42 Days | | Total Time 90 Days |

City Cuts Property

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Community Inspections Bureau

TABLE 6.11 - Top 10 Code Violations, Citywide

	Violation	Description	Average per year
1.	Yard Maintenance Standards	Yard maintenance standards are the responsibility of every property owner and include the maintenance of plant material in any right-of-way abutting the property. Vegetation and trees must be trimmed so as not to impair vision or obstruct the travel of motorists.	7,200
2.	Inoperative Motor Vehicles	Inoperative motor vehicles cannot be stored except in a fully enclosed structure that was constructed with a permit. An inoperative vehicle is a vehicle that does not display a current license tag and/or is not equipped with all parts that are required to legally and safely operate on public streets.	9,000
3.	Junk, Trash, and Debris	Junk, trash, and debris cannot be left in the yard and must be properly disposed of. This includes junk, auto parts, appliances, furniture, building materials, tires, trash such as discarded paper, cardboard, plastics, etc; and debris such as tree trimmings and fallen limbs.	20,000
4.	Parking	Parking is permitted for passenger cars and motorcycles in residential lots only on a legal driveway or in a garage. A drive or parking area must be constructed with approved parking surfaces. There are limits to the amount of yard area that can be used for a driveway or parking.	600
5.	Commercial Equipment	Generally, commercial equipment and commercial vehicles may not be parked or stored in a residential area unless they are within a fully enclosed structure that was constructed with a permit.	300
6.	Maintenance of Commercial Structures	All exterior building structures and walls shall be maintained in a secure and attractive manner. All defective structural and decorative elements of such building façade(s) shall be repaired or replaced in a workmanlike manner, to match as closely as possible the original materials and construction of the building.	4,000
7.	Condition of Structures	Property owners must maintain any wood, siding, shingles, roof covering, railings, fences, walls, ceilings, porches, doors, windows and screens, and other exterior parts of a structure in weather tight, rodent proof, sound condition and good repair. The property owner is responsible for maintaining secure windows, doors or other openings that cannot be readily opened from the outside. Security boards should be made of exterior grade plywood painted in a neutral color that blends inconspicuously with the exterior colors of the building.	7,500
8.	Outdoor Storage	Outdoor storage is prohibited. Generally, any equipment, materials, or furnishings that would ordinarily not be used outdoors may not be stored outdoors. For example, you may not keep indoor furniture, household appliances, auto parts or building materials outside.	300
9.	Illegal Dwelling Units	Dwelling units that have been added to the interior or the exterior of a structure without proper permits are illegal regardless of how long the units have existed. The City will require closure of such illegal units.	1,000
10.	Prohibited Business	Most businesses are not allowed to operate in residential areas as they disrupt residents and the community. This means that car and boat repairs, construction of cabinets and furniture, and other activities that are not normally carried on in a residential district are prohibited. Engaging in a business requires an occupational license.	200

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Community Inspections Bureau

Violations

The Code Inspections Bureau has developed a brochure to assist residents and property owners in understanding some of Fort Lauderdale's minimum housing standards enforced in neighborhoods. The brochure includes descriptions of the ten most common code violations (**Table 6.11**), as well as a checklist to help owners and renters evaluate their own property.

Code Cases

Violations of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Fort Lauderdale, and certain sections of the South Florida Building Code addressing fire precautions are presented to the Special Master. These violations include minimum housing requirements, and zoning and maintenance sections of the Building Code. The Special Master hearing officer is appointed by the City Commission and must be a member of the Florida Bar in good standing, a retired judge, or certified mediator/arbitrator.

After the initial notice, it takes approximately two weeks for an official Notice of Violation to be processed and served to the property owner advising of the hearing. Upon hearing the City's testimony as to the violation and the respondent's response, should the Special Master make a finding of fact in the City's favor, a compliance time and a daily fine for non-compliance is set. Approximately 80% of the cases written for the Special Master come into compliance prior to the hearing date.

Over one-half of the cases presented to the Special Master receive a compliance time of two weeks to 30 days for mandatory compliance and a fine ranging from $25 to $50 per day, per violation. More complex violations, or cases that have numerable violations, may be given 60 to 120 days to achieve compliance. If compliance is not achieved within the given time frame, the City processes a Claim of Lien, which is presented to the Special Master for a final order. Once signed, the document is sent to the Broward County Records Department. Additionally, the case is turned over to the Code Team for criminal prosecution.

Fifty percent of these cases presented to the Special Master do not achieve compliance within the given time frame. Once notified of the impending lien, half of the remaining cases come into compliance. The Code Team reports that 90% of the cases turned over to them come into compliance after the initial contact and advisement of pending criminal proceedings.

Building Inspectors present violations of the South Florida Building Code, and the Code of City Ordinances to the Code Enforcement Board. The City Commission appoints the members of this board, ideally having representation from the following positions: a general contractor, a realtor, an architect, a businessperson, an engineer, a subcontractor, and a resident. After the initial notice of violation, it can take from 14 to 40 days for the case to be presented to the Code Board, as these cases are generally more complex than those presented to the Special Master.

This time frame is required for processing the Notice of Violation and obtaining service for a case. Often it requires the securing of a permit to correct the violation and more time is needed for the following compliance. Compliance times set by the Code Board are usually from 30 to 120 days. Given the more serious nature of the violations, the fines could range from $50 to $100 per day, per violation. If compliance is not met within the given period, fines are issued, the City follows the same procedures as those described for the Special Masters cases, and the property is liened. Once the fine amount exceeds $1,500, the case file is forwarded to the City Attorney's Office for foreclosure if it is not homestead exempt.

Central Area Code Cases

Actual comparisons of the number and type of code violations within the Central Area to the entire City of Fort Lauderdale are not available due to the lack of proper data recording equipment in the Community Inspections Bureau. Currently, the department is in the process of upgrading their computer software to be compatible with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to allow for the documentation of type and amount of violations relating to a specific location.

The Community Inspections Bureau has developed a program called "NET" (Neighborhood Enhancement Team) to perform street-by-street inspections. In August of 2000, the Bureau performed a NET in the Lauderdale Manors Neighborhood, in the northwest section of the Central Area. This came as a result of the Neighborhood Association President stating that there was need to have more enforcement and felt that the inspector assigned to the entire area could not handle the volume of code violations. In this effort, the Bureau utilized the entire inspection staff (about 20 inspectors) to accomplish the job. **Table 6.12** summarizes the outcomes of the NET inspection for the Lauderdale Manors neighborhood.

TABLE 6.12 - Lauderdale Manors NET Inspection Summary

Type of Violation	Number of Properties Cited
Trash	336
Disabled Vehicles[1]	374
Lots	2
Parking Lot Maintenance	22
Fence Maintenance	215
Landscape Maintenance	371
Overnight Parking	9
Building Maintenance[2]	418
Sign Maintenance	4
Unsafe Structures	1
Work Without Permits[3]	23
Other Violations	16
Vehicles Towed	25
Total Properties Cited	**1,816**

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Community Inspections Bureau

The following notes are provided to understand the numbers presented in **Table 6.12**.

[1]. The Disabled Vehicle number (374) indicates the properties cited and not the number of vehicles found.

[2]. The Building Maintenance number (418) indicates the number of properties cited for building maintenance. Some of the properties had building maintenance violations in more than one category. The breakdown of individual violations is as follows:
291 Violations to repair eaves, soffits, walls, and other exterior surfaces
 4   Plumbing maintenance violations
18   Electrical maintenance violations
210 Violations to paint the building
15   Violations to repair door and window framing
11   Violations to clean/repair roofs
58   Violations to properly post house numbers (only cited with other violations)

[3]. The Work Without Permits violation (23) was only cited if it was major and very obvious. It was not the intent of this process to look for all work without permits.

Future NET actions are slated for NW 8th Avenue and NW 7th Avenue from Sunrise Boulevard to NW 16th Street. Furthermore, there is a plan to address the area south of NE 13th Street to Sunrise Boulevard from approximately NE 4th Avenue east to the FEC Railroad Track.

Programs and Education

To help prevent blight in neighborhoods and throughout the City and further influence and enhance the quality of life in Fort Lauderdale, the Community Inspections Bureau has developed a variety of programs aimed to accurately and efficiently enforce code compliance.

- Neighborhood Enhancement Team (NET) The purpose of NET is to place a concentrated inspection team within a defined area of the City. The intent is to improve the aesthetic aspects of a neighborhood.

- Neighborhood Association Meetings: Area inspectors and supervisors are encouraged to attend a monthly association meeting for the areas they inspect. The purpose is to enhance the lines of communication between the communities and the Bureau as well as build a greater level of trust. The program allows inspectors to educate members of the community in the requirements of the Codes that are enforced.

- Neighborhood Leadership College (NLC): The Bureau just completed the presentation of a course offered by the NLC designed to help members of the community understand the Community Inspections Bureau. The course, entitled "Breaking the Code – Code Enforcement in Terms We Can All Understand!", consists of six sessions and will be offered again.

- The Bureau provides a brochure to residents of the City listing the top ten Code violations for neighborhoods (**Table 6.11**).

- The Bureau is in the process of setting up a program to provide Code presentations at elementary schools throughout the City.
- Several of the Bureau's inspectors provide Code articles for monthly neighborhood association newsletters.

Parks and Recreation

Purpose

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for providing high quality recreation programs and activities, and maintaining parks, open space, beach and roadway landscaping to enhance the quality of life of the community. Its administrative section provides general managerial and administrative support functions, including coordination of the Park Ranger Program, which patrols parks, enforces park rules and City ordinances, responds to citizens' complaints, checks permits and reports safety and maintenance problems. In addition, the Department maintains other municipal properties including office buildings, public utilities, fire stations, parking lots, and docks.

Operation

The Department functions with two divisions, which work hand in hand to ensure that citizens and visitors are provided with the opportunity to participate in quality leisure programs and activities in an aesthetically pleasing and safe environment.

- The Parks Division offers Fort Lauderdale residents direction and general information regarding city parks and parkways. The division ensures that active and passive parks are properly maintained. This division also implements beautification efforts and the retention of aesthetic and environmental amenities. Additionally, the division is responsible for beach maintenance operations and provides beach lifeguard services to protect the City of Fort Lauderdale's 3.5 miles of public beach.

- The Recreation Division provides a wide range of community athletic and recreational programs at various centers and facilities within the City. The division offers many training services to community residents through lessons and special programs. Adult and children's athletic leagues are provided at 42 athletic fields within the City. This division oversees operation of War Memorial Auditorium, a facility that presents art programs and other special events, and coordinates and maintains tennis programs at Holiday and George English Parks.

Park and Recreation Standards

To accurately inventory citywide park land and to guide development of future parks, the Parks and Recreation Department classifies types of parks into six categories (**Table 6.13**). The ROSE states that the Department's classifications are comparable to both the County and State classifications/definitions for open space and recreation, and also provide for the necessary modifications to tailor parks to the unique features of the community.

TABLE 6.13 - Park Classification

Type	Size	Purpose	Amenities	Service Radius
Vest Pocket	5 acres or less	• Enhancements of the immediate surrounding streetscapes or neighborhoods • Entranceway dedicated by the developer for park land • Water tower or other utility sites • Oversized rights-of-way or medians	Turf, trees, shrubs, irrigation, benches, trash receptacles, picnic tables, vehicular barriers, paved parking or walkways, signage and lighting	¼ mile
Neighborhood	5 to 10 acres	• Passive and active recreational /athletic activities • Serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood	Turf, trees, shrubs, irrigation, benches, trash receptacles, play apparatus, picnic tables, vehicular barriers, paved parking or walkways, youth athletic fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts, fitness trails, shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pits, signage and lighting	½ mile
Community	10 to 40 acres	• Passive and active recreational /athletic activities • Meet the needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community • Preserve unique landscapes and open spaces	Turf, trees, shrubs, irrigation, benches, trash receptacles, play apparatus, picnic tables, vehicular barriers, paved parking or walkways, youth athletic fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts, fitness trails, shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pits, signage and lighting	2 mile
School	N/A	To expand the recreation, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost effective manner	Depending on its size, one school-park could serve in a number of capacities, such as neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a school	Depends on the type of use
Large/Urban	50 acres minimum, 75+ optimal	• To serve a broader purpose than community parks • Meet community-based recreational needs • Preserve unique landscapes and open spaces	Depending on its size, one large park could serve in a number of capacities, such as community athletic fields, boating and water recreational parks, etc.	-
Special Use	Facility space requirements are the primary determinants of site size	• Historic/Cultural/ Social Sites • Recreation Facilities • Outdoor Recreation Facilities	Special use facilities are viewed as strategically located community-wide facilities rather than as well-defined neighborhoods or areas	30 minute drive

Source: 1998 Parks Master Plan: Recreation and Open Space Element (ROSE)

Fort Lauderdale Park System

The City of Fort Lauderdale maintained a 1998 inventory of 942.84 acres of parkland representing 5.9 acres per thousand population. In 1995, the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) recommended the standard guideline for parkland to be 6.25 to 10.5 acres per thousand population. The NRPA also emphasized that each individual community must ultimately be responsible for examining and establishing its specific and unique open space needs. Therefore, the City of Fort Lauderdale finds Broward County's Regional Park Level of Service standard of 3 acres per one thousand residents as the minimum criteria for park planning (POLICY 1.1.9. of the Comprehensive Plan, adopted 1999).   Based upon this standard, the following table illustrates the inventory of park land for the City of Fort Lauderdale in the year 2003. The citywide projected population for the year 2003 is 161,258.

TABLE 6.14 - Analysis of Existing Citywide Park Land for Year 2003 Population

Park Type	2000 Inventory (**parks**/ acres)	Fort Lauderdale's Goal (acres per 1,000 pop.)	Approx. Acreage Required	Acreage Deficient/ Excess	Minimum Additional Parks Needed
Mini Park	**13**/14.04	No Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A
Neighborhood And School-Park	**45**/243.72	1 : 1,000[1]	161.30 acres	+ 82.42 acres	0
Community and Large Urban	**9**/395.35	2 : 1,000[2]	328.20 acres	+67.15 acres	0
Special Facilities	**13**/319.41	No Standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	**80**/972.52	**3 : 1,000**[3]	**483.90 acres**	**+ 483.90 acres**	**0**

[1]*Policy 1.1.3 of the* <u>*1999 Comprehensive Plan: Parks and Recreation Element*</u>*.*
[2]*Policy 1.1.4 of the* <u>*1999 Comprehensive Plan: Parks and Recreation Element*</u>*.*
[3]*Policy 1.1.9 of the* <u>*1999 Comprehensive Plan: Parks and Recreation Element*</u>*.*
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Parks and Recreation Department

Although **Table 6.14** shows that currently there is an excess of 483.9 acres of park land to service the projected population for the City of Fort Lauderdale in the year 2003, due to the increasing amount of redevelopment throughout the City, many residents do not feel that the current localized level of park service is adequate for the future population.

Analysis of Central Area Park Land and Facilities

The following is an analysis of park land and facilities in the Central Area based upon the 1999 Comprehensive Plan: *Parks and Recreation Element*. **Table 6.15** and **Figure 6.6** illustrate the existing parks in the area. The population projections used in **Table 6.16** are for the year 2003 and originate from the Community and Economic Development Department. The Central Area projected population for the year 2003 is 46,859.
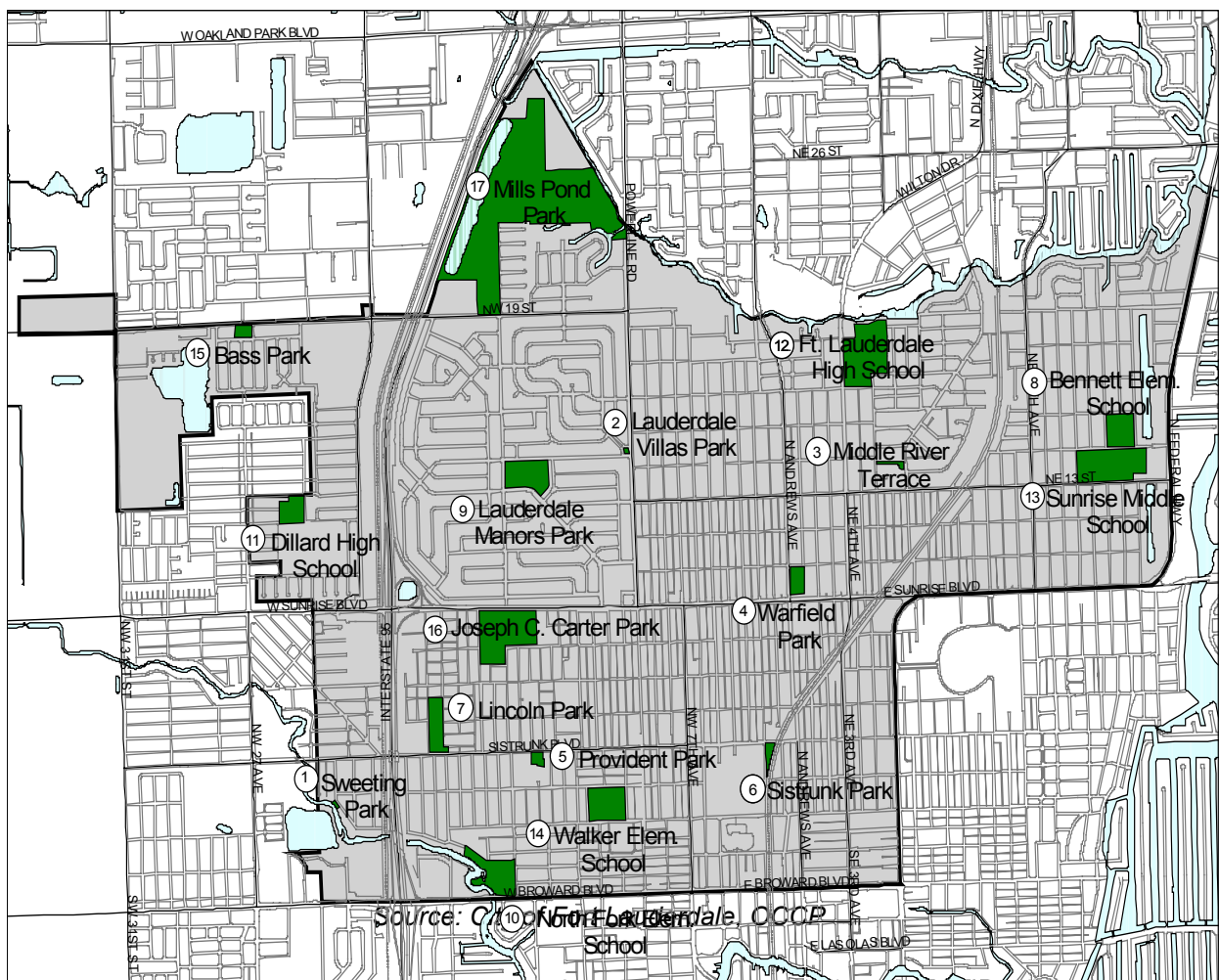
FIGURE 6.6 - Parks, Central Area

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

TABLE 6.15 - Parks within the Central Area

	Existing Parks	Type	Acres
1.	**Sweeting Park** 2750 NW 19th St	Mini-Park	0.3
2	**Lauderdale Villas Entranceway** 1400 NW 9th Av	Mini-Park	0.4
3	**Middle River Terrace Park** 1330 NE 5TH TER	Neighborhood Park	4.5
4	**Warfield Park** 1000 N Andrews Av	Neighborhood Park	3.7
5	**Provident Park** 1400 NW 16th St	Neighborhood Park	2.0
6	**Sistrunk Park** 200 NW 6th St	Neighborhood Park	2.0
7	**Lincoln Park Elementary School** 600 NW 19th St	School-Park	5.5
8	**Bennett Elementary School** 1755 NE 14TH ST.	School-Park	6.2
9	**Lauderdale Manors Elem. School** 1340 Chateau Park Dr	School-Park	8.6
10	**North Fork Elementary** 101 SW 15th Av	School-Park	1.6
11	**Dillard High School** 2501 NW 11th Av	School-Park	20.4
12	**Fort Lauderdale High School** 1600 NE 4th Av	School-Park	19.7
13	**Sunrise Middle School** 2400 NE 8th St	School-Park	15.0
14	**Walker Elementary School** 1001 NW 4th St	School-Park	1.0
15	**Bass Park** 2750 NW 19th St	Community Park	8.1
16	**J.C. Carter Park (Sunland)** 1450 West Sunrise Blvd	Community Park	19.0
17	**Mills Pond Park** 2201 NW 9th Av	Large Urban Park	130.0

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Parks and Recreation Department

TABLE 6.16 - Analysis of Existing Park Land for the Central Area for Year 2003 Population

Park Type	2000 Inventory (**parks**/acres)	Fort Lauderdale's Goal (acres per 1,000 pop.)	Approx. Acreage Required	Acreage Deficient/ Excess	Minimum Additional Parks Needed
Mini Park	**2**/0.70	No Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A
Neighborhood And School-Park	**12**/88.96	1 : 1,000	46.90 acres	+ 42.06	0
Community and Large Urban	**3**/157.50	2 : 1,000	93.80 acres	+ 63.70	0
Special Facilities	**0**/0	No Standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	**17/247.92**	**3 : 1,000**	**140.70 acres**	**+ 106.46**	**0**

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Parks and Recreation Department

Although the standards for total park acreage are met, the Central Area is underserved in terms of Mini-Parks and Community park space. Due to the fact that there is no goal for a minimum acreage of Mini Parks per 1,000 population, there is no deficiency shown in **Table 6.16**. However, it can be reasonably stated that there should be more than 0.70 acres of Mini Park land for the 46,000+ residents of the Central Area.

Similarly, the inventory for Community and Large Urban Park land is combined, showing an excess of 63.70 acres. However, this excess is misleading. Of the 3 parks included in the Community and Large Urban Park inventory, the 130-acre Mills Pond Park makes up over 80% of that combined total. Therefore, it can also be reasonably stated that there needs to be a separate goal specific to the amount of Community Park land per 1,000 population equal distribution of park types.

Future Parks Planning

The Parks and Recreation Department has begun to realize that future population growth with surpass the current supply of parks. Therefore, the Department has taken steps to revise the methodology for determining if the level of park service is adequately servicing the community. While park standards are currently measured using citywide population figures, the Department is proposing to determine levels of service based upon "Park Planning Districts" (the same five districts as the CAP areas: Central, South, North, East, and Coastal). This method will provide for a more accurate inventory of park land to people, taking in account geographic distribution and ensuring equality of park service throughout the entire City.

Additionally, the establishment of new mechanisms that promote residential redevelopment (see Economic Environment) has encouraged the Parks and Recreation Department to consider hiring a consultant to develop new parks service standards to meet the future needs of the City.

Central Area Recreation

The Recreation Division has programmed many assorted activities that are available to the Central Area. **Table 6.17** is a breakdown of the hours of various Recreational Activities.

TABLE 6.17 - Recreation Programs to the Central Area

Program Type	Number of Programs (Fall)	Fall Hours 9/1/99 – 12/31/99	Number of Programs (Spring)	Spring Hours 1/1/00 – 4/30/00
Adult Athletics	1	378	1	378
Aquatic Programming	3	152	6	190
Community Programming	33	2,257	36	2,076
Teen	22	1,384	26	1,986
Programming				
Youth Athletics	22	1,348	6	120
TOTAL	**81**	**5,519**	**75**	**4,751**

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Parks and Recreation Department

Mills Pond Park Softball Facilities

Libraries

Background

Broward County Library's mission is to provide convenient access to a full range of innovative and cost-effective services that satisfy the changing needs of the people of Broward County for information, education and recreation.

In 1999 voters in Broward County overwhelmingly passed a $139.9 million bond measure that will bring improved library service to every community in the County. This Bond is the County's first opportunity in more than 20 years to address the rapidly growing needs of the area. Already, the Broward County Library system (BCL) has distributed the first shipment of books and videos to all library branches made possible by the Bond. Additional resources provided by the bond issue will bring adequate library service to Broward County within five to seven years, including:

- One million more books and books on tape for all Broward County libraries.
- State-of-the-art computer centers at every Broward County Library.
- Nine new libraries and many expanded libraries totaling 345,000 additional square feet.
- Improvements to all existing libraries.
- More programs for children of all ages.

Organization

The Broward County Commission funds BCL's basic services. This covers about 86% of the Library budget; about 10 percent of the budget comes from Florida State Aid to Libraries. Each County Commissioner appoints two individuals to serve on the *Library Advisory Board*, whose purpose is to make recommendations to the library director for spending and service priorities, and to make policy decisions. The *Broward Public Library Foundation* is a private, non-profit organization incorporated in 1982 to provide major sector support through individual contributions, corporate partnerships, and endowments for the BCL system. The *Friends of Broward County Library* is a private non-profit umbrella group, which coordinates the individual Friends of the Library groups for each library facility. The Friend's role is to foster public support and promote greater understanding of library services through advocacy, special programs and volunteer efforts.

Main Library

Library Facilities and Services

Broward County Library is one of the nation's largest and most progressive public library systems at 35 locations with a comprehensive array of programs and services servicing over 850,000 cardholders. All users can tap into a computer catalog of over two million items, a community information network with access to the Internet, and a variety of online information sources. Library programs include art exhibits, educational displays, lectures, musical and dramatic performances, workshops, films, homework assistance and story hours for children. The five types of library facilities located within Broward County that are operated by BCL are as follows:

1. The **Broward County Main Library**, located at 100 South Andrews Avenue, offers the highest level of reference and research service, and contains information and recreation materials of the broadest variety. The Main Library serves as the reference and research center for the University Tower in Downtown Fort Lauderdale (FAU/FIU/BCC). The many specialized services within the Main Library include:

   - Bienes Center for the Literary Arts
   - Broward Community Technology Center
   - BCL/Bank of America Small Business Resource Center: The FDLRS (Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System) Media Center
   - Florida Center for the Book
   - Patent and Trademark Depository Library
   - Talking Book Library
     The Main Library also houses the Broward County Cultural Affairs Division; Broward Public Library Foundation, a gift shop operated by the Friends of Broward County Library; and SEFLIN.

2. **Regional Libraries** provide a high level of reference and information service, but not all of the specialized services and materials that are available at the Main Library. Through a cooperative effort between BCL and Broward Community College (BCC), the South and North Regional Libraries serve as the community college library for the campus and the regional library for the community:

   - North Regional Library is located at 1100 Coconut Creek Boulevard in Coconut Creek.
   - South Regional Library is located at 7300 Pines Boulevard in Pembroke Pines.
   - Southwest Regional Library is located at 16835 Sheridan Street in Pembroke Pines.
   - West Regional Library is located at 8601 West Broward Boulevard in Plantation

3. **Community Branch Libraries** are located throughout Broward County. They contain general reference collections and smaller collections of information and recreation materials for all ages. Community branches may contain special collections of specific community interest.

4. **Reading Centers** are joint ventures between BCL and the cities in which the centers are located. They offer popular reading materials for adults.

5. **Traveling Libraries (Bookmobiles)** contain a selection of popular fiction and nonfiction books for all ages. No reference service is provided at the traveling libraries.

Central Area Facilities

The Broward County Main Library and three community branch libraries service the Central Area. **Table 6.18** illustrates specific information about currently existing facilities and **Figure 6.7** shows the locations of these libraries.

Construction for the multifaceted African-American Research Library and Cultural Center is expected to begin in December of 2000, with completion estimated for late 2001. The Center will be located in the heart of Fort Lauderdale's historical Black community, on a four-acre site in Delevoe Park at the southeast corner of Sistrunk Boulevard and Northwest 27th Avenue. It will contain over 75,000 books, documents and artifacts by and about people of African descent, a community cultural center, a 300-seat auditorium, meeting rooms, exhibit areas, a historic archive, and historical documents on Black history in Broward County, South Florida, the Caribbean, the African diasporas, and the Nation. Upon its completion, the Center will replace the Von D. Mizell Branch Library.

TABLE 6.18 - Central Area Library Facilities, 2000

Library	Built	# of Staff	Annual Visitors	Branch Collection (Adult/Children)	Annual Circulation
Broward County Main Library 100 South Andrews Avenue	1984	216	601,392	2,336,268 (1,728,838/ **607,429**)	2,543,602
Fort Lauderdale Branch 1300 East Sunrise Boulevard	Original: 1974 Renovated: 1994	15	44,329	60,931 (45,089/**15,842**)	64,488
Von D. Mizell Branch 1409 Sistrunk Boulevard	1981	5	23,025	40,453 (29,935/**10,518**)	12,037
Tyrone Bryant Branch 2230 NW 21 Avenue	1980	4	31,906	20,146 (14,908/**5,238**)	19,412

FIGURE 6.7 - Libraries that service the CAP Central Area, 2000
(Within a ¼ mile radius)
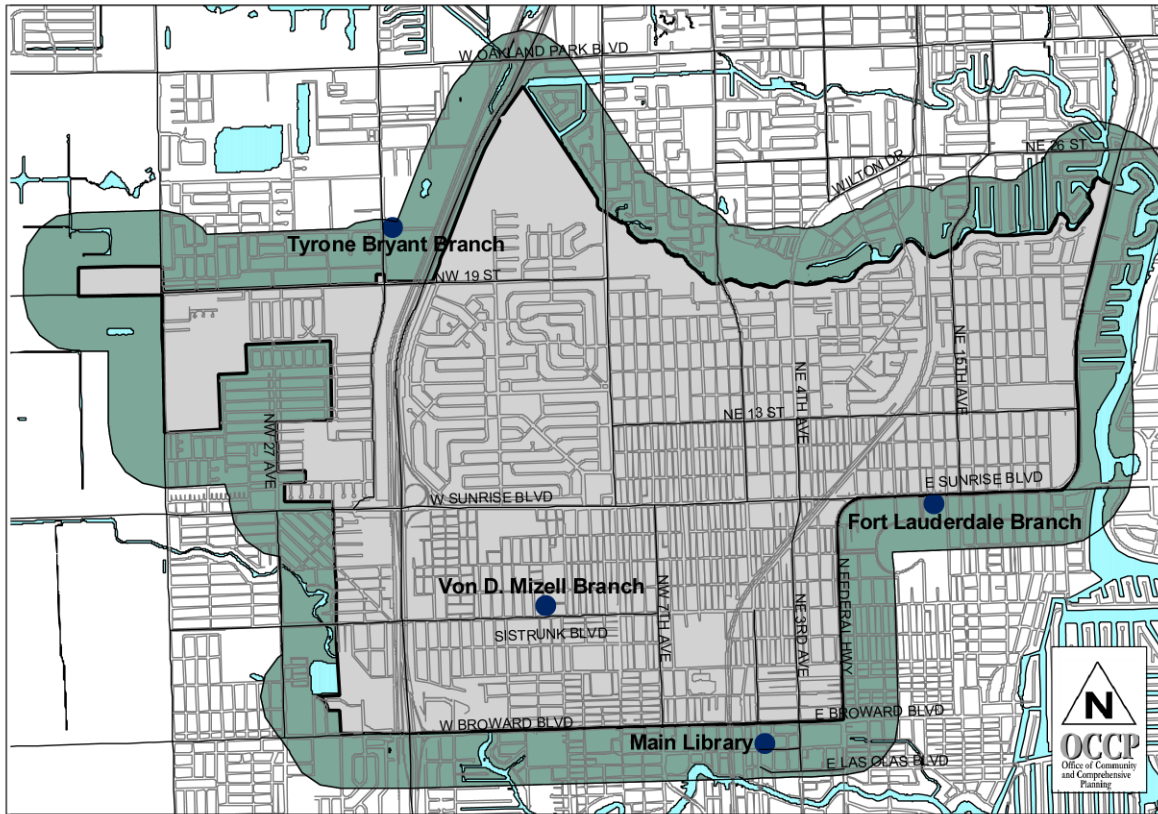
City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

Schools

Background

The educational opportunities offered within the City of Fort Lauderdale include: academic pre-schools and kindergartens, public schools, parochial and private schools; secretarial and business schools; technical, industrial, and trade schools; medical and dental schools; colleges, and universities.

Broward County School District

Public schools within the City of Fort Lauderdale are part of the Broward County School District, which services all municipalities within the County. Each school has a service boundary, however, the service areas may typically include portions of the municipality, unincorporated Broward County, or other adjacent municipalities. Additionally, school service areas do not follow municipal or unincorporated Broward County jurisdictional boundaries.

The Broward County Public School System is one of the fastest growing districts in the nation, with a unique urban/suburban mix of students. During the current school year, the District is serving the educational needs of nearly 250,000 students, making it the Nation's largest, fully accredited school district. Broward County Public Schools are in a period of unprecedented growth as approximately 6,000-10,000 new K-12 students are enrolled every year. The following is a brief overview of the District:

- There are a total of 215 schools; 128 elementary schools; 35 middle schools; 24 high schools; 6 adult/vocational centers; 10 special centers and 12 Charter schools.

- In 1999-2000 there were 24,025 full and part-time school district employees. Of those, 13,110 were teachers.

- The average teacher salary is $40,010. Entry-level salary is approximately $29,100.

- The average teaching experience of a Broward public school teacher is 13.3 years.

- More than 40% of Broward County teachers have advanced degrees.

- During the 1998-99 school year, students represented 154 countries and spoke 54 languages.

- Currently, there are 9 foreign languages taught: American Sign Language, French, German, Creole, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Spanish, and Spanish for Spanish speakers.

- Last year, there were 20,091 students enrolled in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes.

Central Area Schools

Elementary Schools

There are 13 schools that service the elementary-age children of the Central Area as depicted in **Figure 6.8. Tables 6.19** and **6.20** illustrate specific statistics for each of these schools.

TABLE 6.19 - Total Operations Budget Information for Central Area Elementary Schools

School Name	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	% Change	Cost per[1] student
Bennett	$2,503,433	$2,165,505	- 0.13%	$4,607
Dillard	$3,344,801	$3,212,034	- 0.03%	$4,400
Floranada	$2,935,914	$2,635,493	- 0 10%	$3,126
Harbordale	$2,302,505	$2,255,097	- 0.02%	$4,465
Larkdale	$3,729,954	$3,604,339	- 0.03%	$3,888
Lauderdale Manors	$3,097,755	$2,990,484	- 0.03%	$3,315
North Fork	$3,351,412	$3,196,721	- 0.05%	$5,249
North Side	$2,527,386	$2,309,840	- 0.09%	$3,647
Riverland	$2,791,946	$2,571,528	- 0.08%	$3,861
Sunland Park	$2,286,532	$2,173,901	- 0.05%	$4,196
Thurgood Marshall	$3,634,935	$3,420,783	- 0.06%	$3,690
Virginia Shurman Young	$4,084,906	$3,268,146	- 0.20 %	$3,923
Walker	$4,167,903	$3,903,455	- 0.06%	$4,135

[1]*Based on 20 Day Enrollment for school year 2000 - 2001*

Source: Broward County School District

TABLE 6.20 - Elementary Schools Serving the Central Area, 2000-2001

	School Name	Year Opened	Student Capacity	20-Day Enrollment	Located in Central Area	2000 Account-ability Rating*
1	*Bennett* 1755 NE 14 Street	1958	658	470	Yes	C
2	*Dillard* 2330 NW 12 Court	1954	1,005	730	Yes	D
3	*Floranada* 5251 NE 14 Way	2000	1,115	843	No	A
4	*Harbordale* 900 SE 15 Street	1959	515	505	No	A
5	*Larkdale* 3250 NW 12 Place	1961	1,032	927	No	D
6	*Lauderdale Manors* 1400 NW 14 Court	1954	985	902	Yes	D
7	*North Fork* 101 NW 15 Avenue	1965	831	609	Yes	D
8	*North Side* 120 NE 11 Street	1927	662	635	Yes	D
9	*Riverland* 2600 SW 11 Court	1958	902	666	No	D
10	*Sunland Park* 919 NW 13 Avenue	1958	743	518	Yes	D
11	*Thurgood Marshall* 800 NW 13 Street	1995	882	927	Yes	D
12	*Virginia Shurman Young* 101 NE 11 Avenue	1994	838	833	No	A
13	*Walker* 1001 NW 4 Street	1959	1,195	944	Yes	C

The School Accountability Rating is based upon Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) scores, as part of the State's A+ Plan.

Source: Broward County School District

FIGURE 6.8 - Elementary Schools That Service the Central Area, 2000
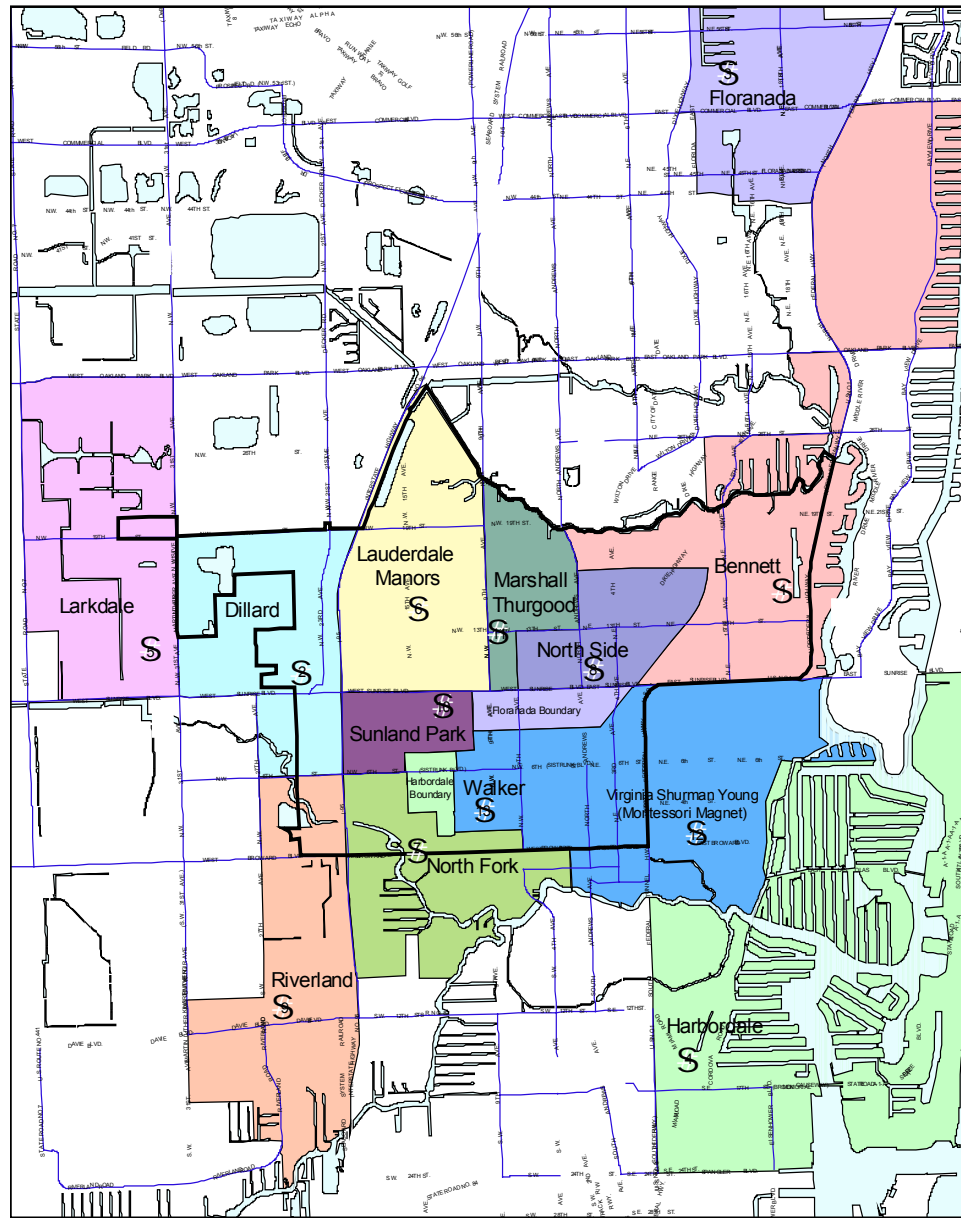
Middle Schools

As depicted in **Figure 6.9**, there are four middle schools that service the Central Area: **Tables 6.21** and **6.22** illustrate specific statistics for each of these schools.

TABLE 6.21 - Total Operations Budget Information for Central Area Middle Schools

School Name	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	% Change	Cost per student
Lauderdale Lakes	$5,029,495	$4,792,891	- 0.05%	$3,970
New River Middle Annex	$6,933,574	$6,568,487	- 0.05%	$3,542
Parkway	$7,177,905	$6,830,200	- 0.05%	$3,642
Sunrise	$6,016,326	$5,472,081	- 0.09%	$3,815
William Dandy	$6,422,374	$6,183,354	- 0.04%	$3,572

Source: Broward County School District

TABLE 6.22 - Middle Schools Serving the Central Area, 2000-2001

	School Name	Year Opened	Student Capacity	20-Day Enrollment	Located in Central Area	2000 Accountability Rating
1	**Lauderdale Lakes** 3911 NW 30 Avenue	1969	1,446	1,207	No	D
2	**New River Middle Annex** 3100 Riverland Road	1960	1,841	1,854	No	C
3	**Parkway** 3600 NW 5 Court	1958	2,107	1,875	No	C
4	**Sunrise** 1750 NE 14 Street	1956	1,574	1,434	Yes	C
5	**William Dandy** 2400 NW 26 Street	1959	1,683	1,731	No	D

Source: Broward County School District

FIGURE 6.9 - Middle Schools That Service the Central Area, 2000
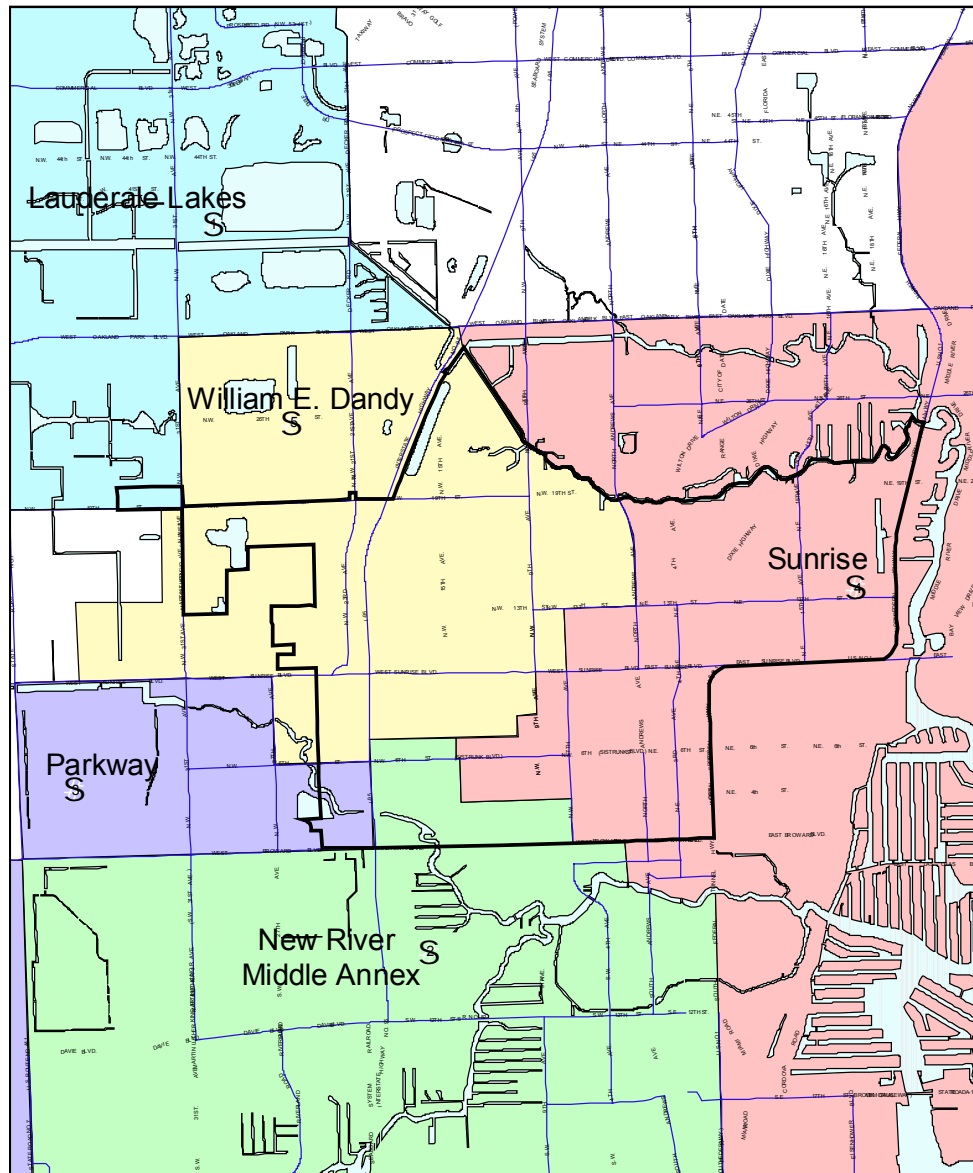
High Schools

As depicted in **Figure 6.10**, there are four high schools that service the Central Area. **Tables 6.23** and **6.24** illustrate specific statistics for each of these schools.

TABLE 6.23 - Total Operations Budget Information for Central Area High Schools

School Name	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	% Change	Cost per student
Boyd H. Anderson	$10,490,313	$10,033,527	- 0.04%	$3,714
Dillard	$10,226,164	$9,922,161	- 0.03%	$3,804
Fort Lauderdale	$7,210,302	$6,730,963	- 0.07%	$3,989
Stranahan	$8,321,536	$7,834,593	- 0.06%	$3,585

Source: Broward County School District

TABLE 6.24 - High Schools Serving the Central Area, 2000-2001

	School Name	Year Opened	Student Capacity	20-Day Enrollment	Located in Central Area	2000 Accountability Rating
1	*Boyd H. Anderson* 3050 NW 41 Street	1971	3,356	2,701	No	D
2	*Dillard* 2501 NW 11 Street	1950	3,582	2,608	Yes	D
3	*Fort Lauderdale* 1600 NE 4 Avenue	1961	2,010	1,687	Yes	C
4	*Stranahan* 1800 SW 5 Place	1951	2,338	2,185	No	C

Source: Broward County School District

FIGURE 6.10 - High Schools That Service the Central Area, 2000
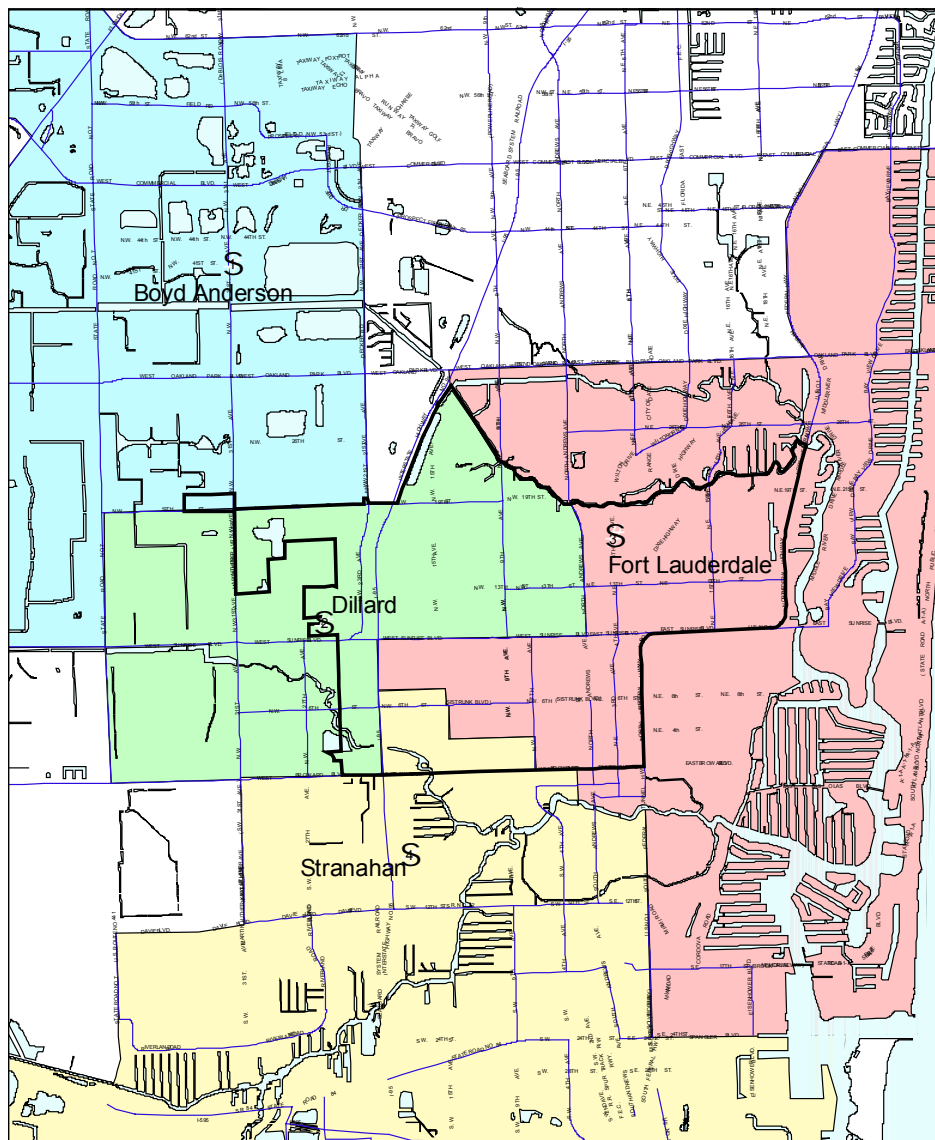
Other Schools

In addition to elementary, middle, and high schools which service the City of Fort Lauderdale, there are also 6 Vocational/Adult schools, 10 Learning Centers, and 12 Charter Schools all fall within the Broward County School District. More than 200,000 adult students were enrolled in adult and community education centers in the year 2000-2001, throughout all of Broward County. The City of Fort Lauderdale is also home of a wide variety of higher education opportunities. **Table 6.25** lists some of the post secondary schools and their estimated enrollment.

TABLE 6.25 - Higher Education Facilities, the City of Fort Lauderdale

School Name	Estimated 2000 Enrollment*
Broward Community College	31,992
City College	217
Florida Atlantic University	21,229
Florida International University	32,387
Florida Metropolitan University	1,389
ITT Technical Institute	25,000
Nova Southeastern University	18,587
The Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale	3,148

*Based upon total number of enrolled students (including full and part-time) for Term 1,
September 2000 to December 2000.
Source: International Business Council

Water and Wastewater

Purpose

The Public Services Department's mission is *"to achieve total customer satisfaction by providing quality public services."* These public services include all water, wastewater, and storm water activities, as well as sanitation operations throughout the City of Fort Lauderdale and several adjacent communities. In addition to operating and maintaining the facilities associated with these services, the department maintains all city-owned buildings, public streets and rights-of-way. This department, the largest provider of infrastructure service in Broward County, employs more than 500 professionals who currently serve a population of over 300,000.

Operation

The Public Services Department is organized into three major bureaus: Utilities Services Bureau, Engineering Services Bureau, and Construction Services Bureau.

- The Engineering Services Bureau is responsible for engineering, architectural, and project management services. They are also responsible for the Sanitation Services Division, which will be discussed in the following section regarding solid waste.

- The Utilities Services Bureau consists of six main functional divisions: Distribution & Collection Division, Customer Operations Division, Treatment Division, Environmental Resources Division, Maintenance Division, and the Administration Division(Refer to Natural Environment).

- The Construction Services Bureau is responsible for the review and permitting of all development within the City.

Wastewater System

The City of Fort Lauderdale provides wastewater treatment and disposal services to approximately 180,000 people in central Broward County. Approximately 70% of the service population resides within the City, with the remainder located in adjacent governmental jurisdictions. Nearly 50,000 people within the service area have septic tank systems, mostly located within the Fort Lauderdale city limits. It has been estimated that about 30% of the City's population remains unsewered, and approximately 40% of the Central Area remains unsewered.

As shown in **Figure 6.11**, the Neighborhood Associations within the Central Area that are not connected to the City's sewer system include Lauderdale Manors (whose general boundaries are Sunrise Boulevard to the south, Powerline Road to the east, Mills Pond Park to the north, and I-95 to the west); Dillard Park, (whose general boundaries are NW 11th Street to the south, I-95 to the east, NW 13th Court to the north, and NW 27th Avenue to the west); and the Progresso/Flagler Heights neighborhood (whose boundaries are Broward Boulevard to the south, the FEC Rail Road tracks to the east, Sunrise Boulevard to the north, and NW 9th Avenue to the north). These areas are all adjacent to or make up the Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) boundaries (**Figure 4.4a**) where proposed improvements are currently underway.

FIGURE 6.11 - Central Area Neighborhoods Wastewater Infrastructure
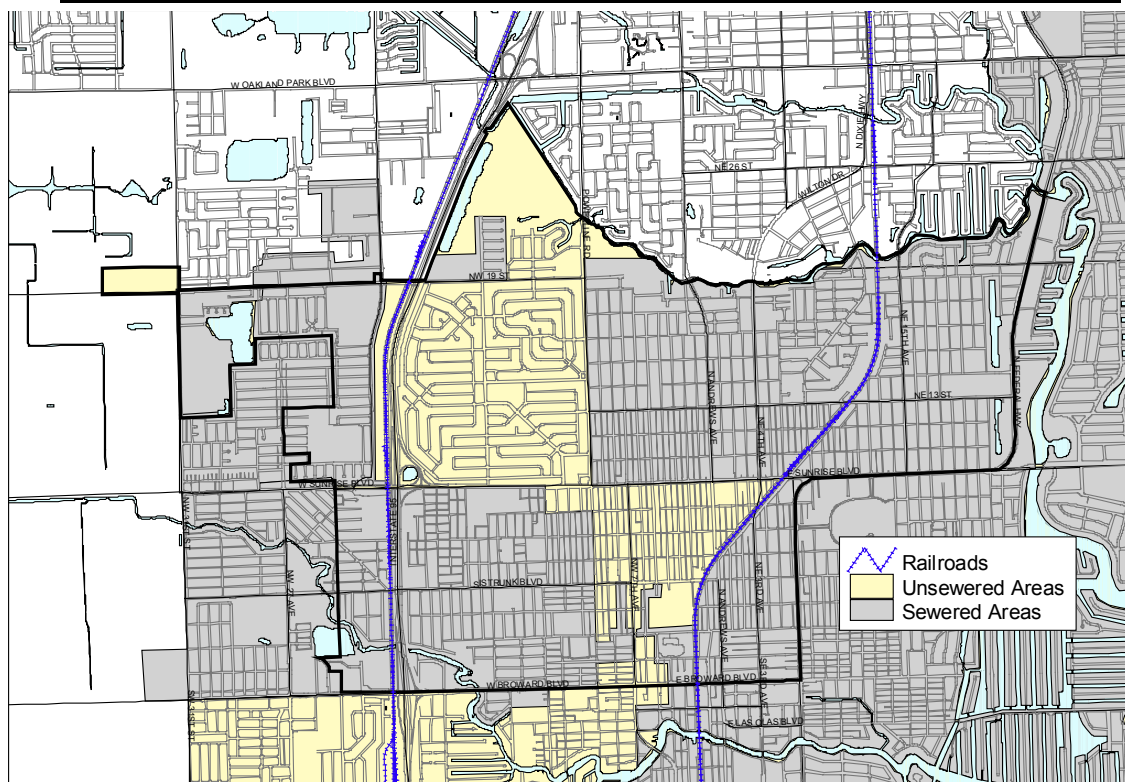
City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

Wastewater Treatment

The George T. Lohmeyer Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (RWWTP) was initially constructed in the 1960s as a small 3.3 million gallons of water a day (mgd) facility with effluent discharge to the Intracoastal Waterway at the edge of the Port Everglades turning basin. The plant has undergone various modifications and expansions and currently has a rated treatment capacity of 43 mgd, which serves the City of Fort Lauderdale and other adjacent municipalities throughout Broward County. The major liquid treatment process includes screening, grit removal, pure-oxygen activated sludge, clarification and chlorination. Treated effluent is discharged to five deep injection wells at a nearby site. A staff of 38 employees operates and maintains the plant on a continuous 24-hour-per-day basis.

Wastewater Collection and Transmission

The City of Fort Lauderdale wastewater collection and transmission network consists of approximately 340 miles of gravity sewers and 110 miles of force mains. Divided into five inter-connected subsystems, the force main system includes 133 City-owned pump stations and a number of small privately owned pump stations. The major force mains converge and wastewater enters the RWWTP through either a 54-inch main or 24-inch main.

The City's gravity collection system and those of its wholesale users are subject to a significant amount of groundwater and stormwater infiltration and inflow (I/I). On an annual average basis,

approximately 50% of the flow entering the RWWTP is attributable to I/I. The system can handle normal levels of I/I, but may become overloaded during heavy precipitation, particularly when the ground is saturated and the water table is elevated. As a result, the City has an extensive sewer rehabilitation and I/I reduction program. The City is also selectively increasing the capacity of the conveyance system to remedy deficiencies.

Factors Affecting Wastewater Facilities Planning in 2000

The issue of long-term biosolids disposal introduces uncertainty into the wastewater facilities planning process. Due to the early 1990's growing urbanization of South Florida, the amount of local agricultural land has diminished increasing the hauling distance of biosolids to 70 to 100 miles or more.

Another area of uncertainty is the long-term ability of sewer system rehabilitation methods and efforts to restrict the entry of extraneous groundwater and stormwater into the wastewater system. Failure to contain peak wet weather flows could require an unplanned treatment plant expansion. Such an expansion would be costly because the existing plant site has little or no remaining space for additional treatment units.

Water Supply

The City of Fort Lauderdale provides water service to approximately 245,000 people across several governmental jurisdictions in Central Broward County. In some areas the City owns and maintains the water distribution system. In others, the City sells bulk water for redistribution by another agency. The raw water supply for Fort Lauderdale comes from the Biscayne Aquifer (**Figure 5.7**). The Aquifer is an underground "river" that stretches from Lake Okeechobee to the Biscayne Bay in Miami. The City maintains and operates four raw water wellfields containing 55 separate well sites and four electric generation sites. There are 237 pump and lift stations at separate sites throughout the City that pump the raw water to the water treatments plants.

Water Processing Facilities

There are two water processing plants located within the City of Fort Lauderdale that service the Central Area. The Fiveash Water Treatment Plant, located at 4321 NW 9 Avenue, produces an average of 43 million gallons of water a day (mgd). As noted in the 1996 report, "Fiveash WTP Filtration and Aeration Treatment Evaluations," the realistic capacity of the plant is about 60 mgd due to hydraulic restrictions. The plant was originally constructed in 1950 and has undergone various expansions in subsequent years. The Plant uses conventional lime softening at a target pH of 9.5, followed by filtration.

The second plant, the Peele Dixie Water Plant, produces an average of 7 mgd and is rated at approximately 20 mgd capacity. The Peele Dixie WTP is located at 1500 South State Road 7. Originally constructed in 1926, the plant also utilizes lime softening, filtration and disinfection techniques to produce suitable drinking water.

Water Storage

There are four finished water storage tanks at the Fiveash Plant storing a total of 21 million gallons of water. There is one storage tank at the Peele Dixie tank that stores 5 million gallons of water. The City also has a standpipe located at 2100 SE 4 Avenue (Poinciana Park), which

stores 2.1 million gallons of water. In addition, an elevated storage tank that stores 1 million gallons of water is located within the Central Area at NW 6 Street and NW 2 Avenue.

At the Fiveash Water Treatment Plant there is an Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well that will eventually (still in testing) hold upwards of 300 million gallons of raw water that will be used at a withdrawal rate of 2 mgd during the dry season.

Solid Waste

Purpose

The General Services Division of the Public Services Department is responsible for providing sanitation services to a customer base of approximately 40,000, encompassing more that 33 square miles. General Services strives to maintain operational efficiency, quality service, and high levels of customer satisfaction. These goals are consistent with the fact that the last few citywide customer satisfaction surveys have produced an approval rating of 90% for the sanitation program.

Operation

The management structure of the General Services Division reports to the Office of the City Engineer. The manager of General Services has the responsibility of managing and directing divisional activities, while a Solid Waste Superintendent has control over daily operations. Four Solid Waste foremen manage field operations, and collectively oversee 74 employees, including Heavy Equipment Operators, Solid Waste Collectors, and various grades of Municipal Maintenance Workers.

The field operation currently has an inventory of over 125 vehicles and large pieces of equipment with a replacement value of approximately $7.2 million. The total sanitation operation budget for fiscal year 1999/2000 is $17.5 million and is an enterprise fund in the City's financial structure. At the end of fiscal year 1998/1999, the Sanitation Enterprise Fund had a reserve balance of $2.8 million. Additionally, for the past three years there has not been a rate increase to sanitation customers. **Table 6.26** illustrate the current sanitation rates , while **Table 6.27** depicts how the department's revenue is accrued.

TABLE 6.26 - Sanitation Rates 1999

Source	Residential	Commercial
Basic Rate	$12.71	$15.23
Wingate Assessment	1.57	2.19
Disposal Fee	13.96	21.24
Cart Fee	0.70	0.70
TOTAL	**$28.40**	**$39.36**

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Public Services Department

TABLE 6.27 - Sources of Sanitary Revenue 1999

Source	Income
Residential Collection Fees	$11.9 million
Private Collector Franchise Fees	$3.7 million
Transfer Station Fees	$475,000
Cart Replacement Fees	$289,000
Recycling Income	$225,000
Illegal Trash Removal Fees	$150,000
Parking Lot Cleaning Fees	$70,000
Miscellaneous	$700,000

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Public Services Department

Solid Waste Generation

In the City of Fort Lauderdale, 54,367 tons of municipal solid waste was generated in 1999 (**Table 6.28**). The average amount of solid waste that has been generated per month over the last two years is approximately 4,350 tons/month. **Table 6.28** shows the trends in waste generation over the last two years for the entire City of Fort Lauderdale.

TABLE 6.28 - Total Household Waste Generated per Year, 1998 – 1999

	1998	1999
Total Tons	51,487	54,367
Population	80,570	80,365
Average Ton Per Day	141.060	149.690
Average Pounds per Person per Day	3.50	3.73

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Public Services Department

Solid Waste Collection

The City provides curbside service to those residential/commercial accounts that are three units or less. The private waste haulers contract with the remainder of the City businesses and multi-family dwellings, and in turn remit to the City 17% of their gross receipts for these accounts. The collection operation provides curbside service to residential customers with twice weekly garbage cart collection and once a week yard waste cart and recycle collection. **Figures 6.12** and **6.13** depict the household waste and yard waste collection schedules for the Central Area.

The City is responsible for approximately 45% of collection services, with the remainder being performed by Waste Management. Through a long-term Interlocal Agreement with Broward County and the other local municipalities, the City of Fort Lauderdale is obligated to dispose of all household garbage at the Wheelabrator Incinerator. The current disposal rate at that facility is $80.91 per ton.

In December 1998, the Public Services department converted the existing 90-gallon household waste cart to yard waste only and began using a smaller 65-gallon cart for household garbage. The intent of the program was to increase recycling rates and reduce household garbage volumes by removing yard waste from the incinerator waste stream. Public Services expected to see a reduction in collection costs by exercising terms in a Central Sanitary Landfill contract for disposal of yard waste at the rate of $19.95 per ton.

Since December 1998, the department has observed a reduction in household garbage volumes and a higher use of yard waste carts than anticipated. In the first half of fiscal year 1999/2000, over 5,300 tons of yard waste resulted in $319,000 in disposal cost savings.

FIGURE 6.12 - Central Area Garbage Pick-Up Schedule, 2000
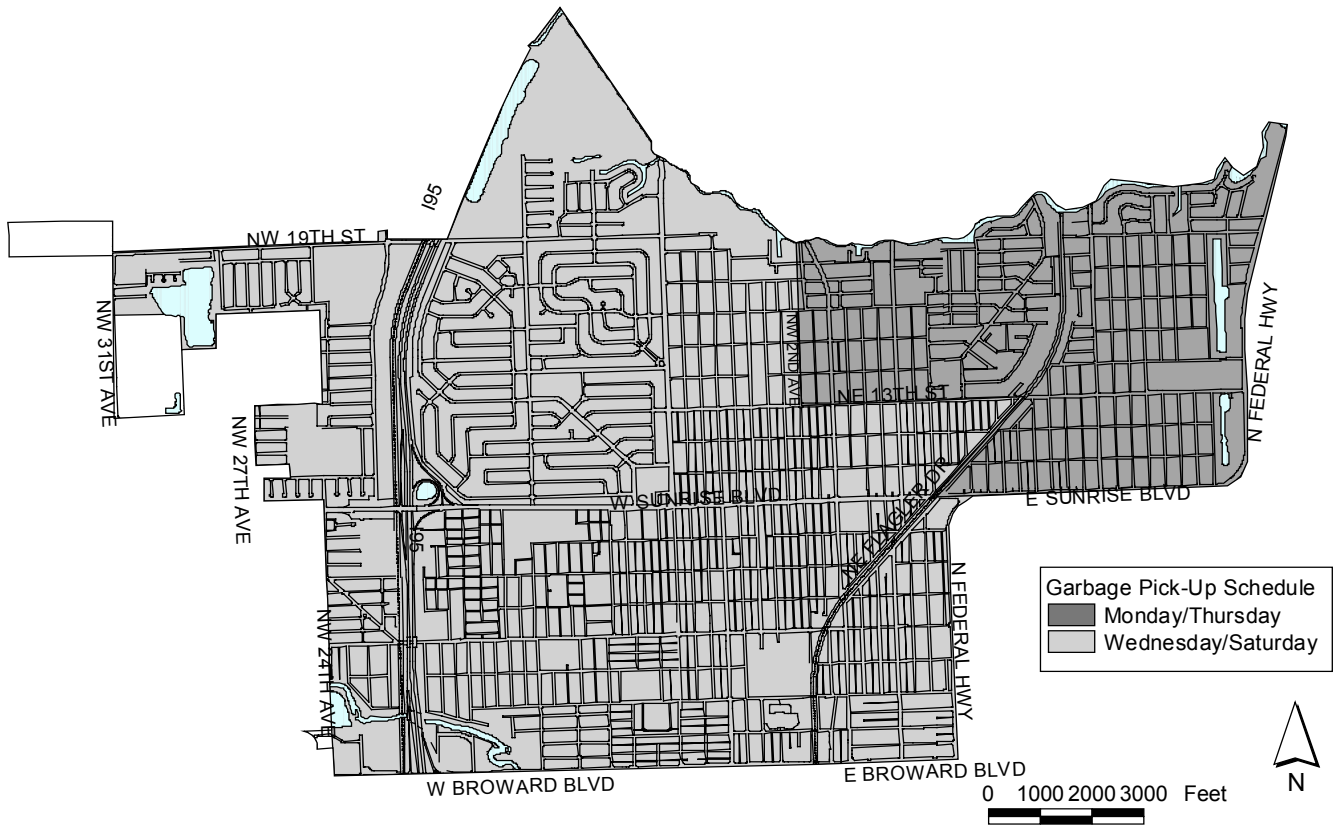
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

FIGURE 6.13 - Central Area Yard Waste Pick-Up Schedule, 2000
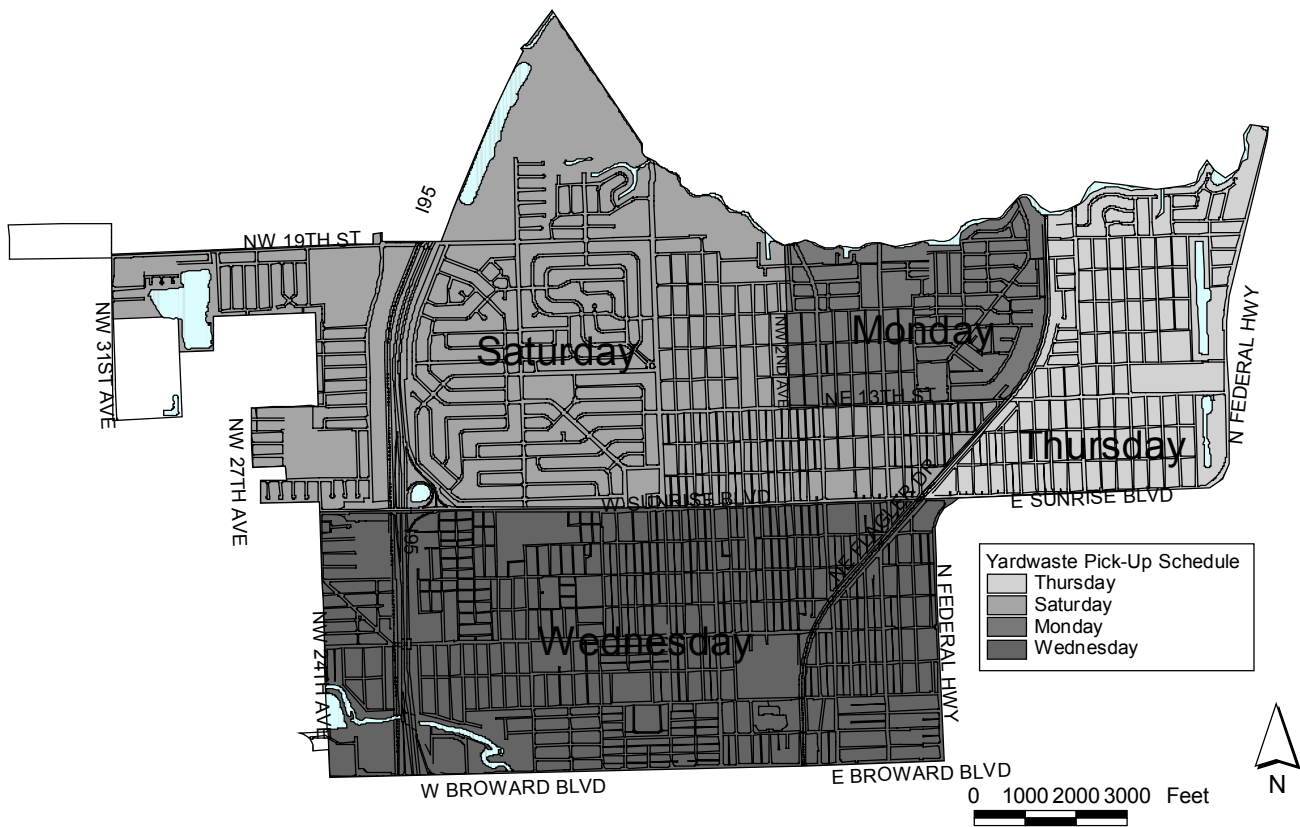
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

Bulk Trash Collection

Bulk trash service is provided to neighborhoods located within the City of Fort Lauderdale once a month (**Figure 6.14**). The Public Services Department provides bulk trash collection on 20 designated routes and utilizes four crews consisting of front-end loaders, claw trucks, and dump trucks. Acceptable materials include household items, appliances, and tree trimmings. A maximum of ten cubic yards is allotted for each pick-up day, with oversized piles subject to a surcharge of $13.00 per cubic yard. All bulk trash items must not be placed curbside more than twenty-four hours prior to a regularly scheduled pickup.

The **Table 6.28** shows the trend in bulk trash collected for the entire City of Fort Lauderdale for the past two years.

TABLE 6.28 - Total Bulk Trash Collected per Year, 1998 – 1999

	1998	1999
Total Tons	22,982	22,005
Population	80,570	80,365
Average Ton Per Month	1,915.167	1,833.750
Average Pounds per Person per Month	47.54	45.64

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Public Services Department

FIGURE 6.14 - Central Area Bulk Trash Pick-Up Schedule, 2000
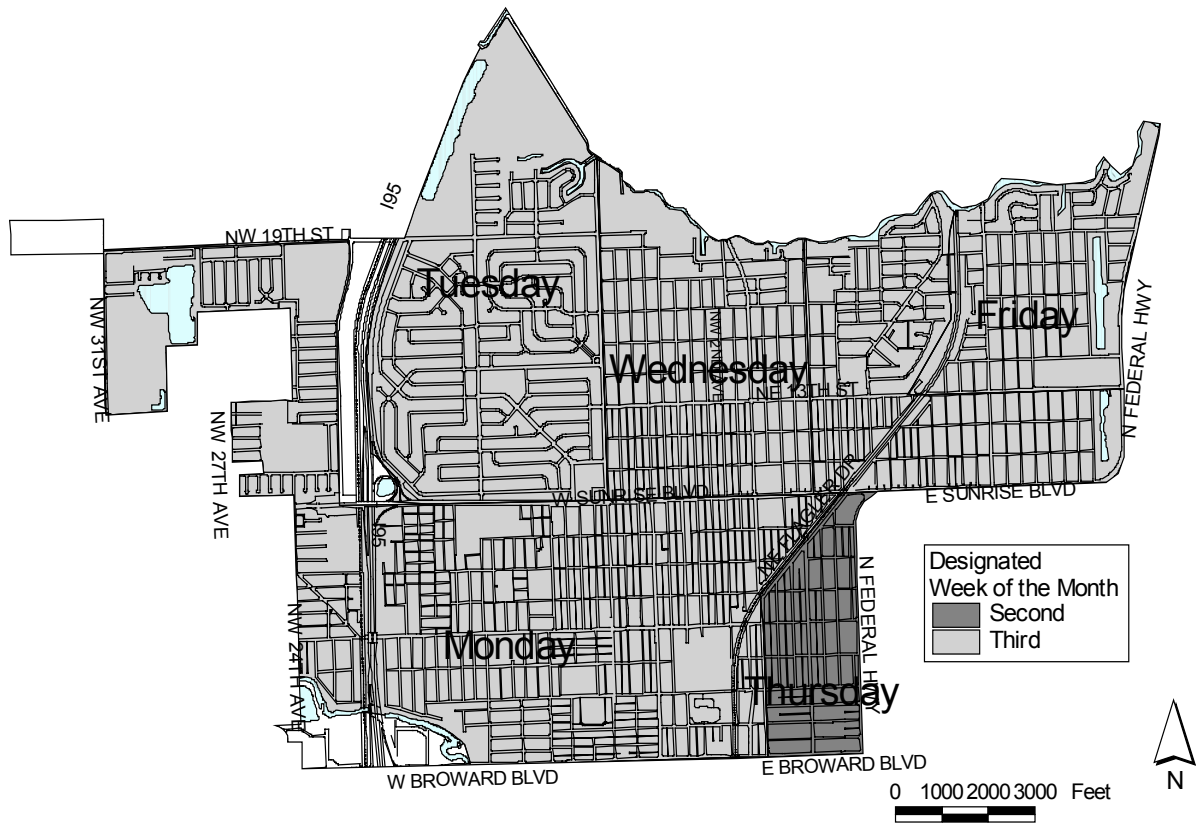
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCP

Recycling Program

Broward County and partner cities contracted with Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) for the construction and operation of a recyclable material processing facility that opened in September 1993. The 40,000 square foot facility, known as the Recyclery and located in Davie, is Florida's largest material recovery plant. Using two processing lines that sort glass bottles and jars, aluminum and steel can, and plastic bottles, over 450 tons of materials can be processed each day at the plant. The revenues that are raised from the sale of the materials are returned to each participating City based on the tonnage that they deliver.

Once a week curbside recycling collection is provided to Fort Lauderdale residents through All Service, a private contractor (**Figure 6.15**). Customers must place all recyclable materials in a separate 18-gallon bin in order to be collected. The overall revenue and deferred disposal costs substantially cover the cost of recycling collection operations. **Table 6.29** shows the recent trends in recycling collection and revenue.

### TABLE 6.29 - Total Recyclables Collected per Year, 1998 – 1999

	1998	**1999**
Total Tons	20,506	29,667
Population	80,570	80,365
Average Ton Per Day	56.181	81.279
Average Pounds per Person per Day	1.39	2.02
Revenue Generated	$139,401	$129,881

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, Public Services Department

The City Recycle Corps, a group of citizen volunteers, monitors the citywide recycling efforts and lends participation in various initiatives, including the Annual Telephone Book Recycling Program and the Neighborhood Recycling Incentive Awards Program. A new divisional position has recently been created, the Recycling Coordinator, who will focus on citywide recycling efforts and establish a multi-family recycling program.

FIGURE 6.15 - Central Area Recycle Pick-Up Schedule, 2000
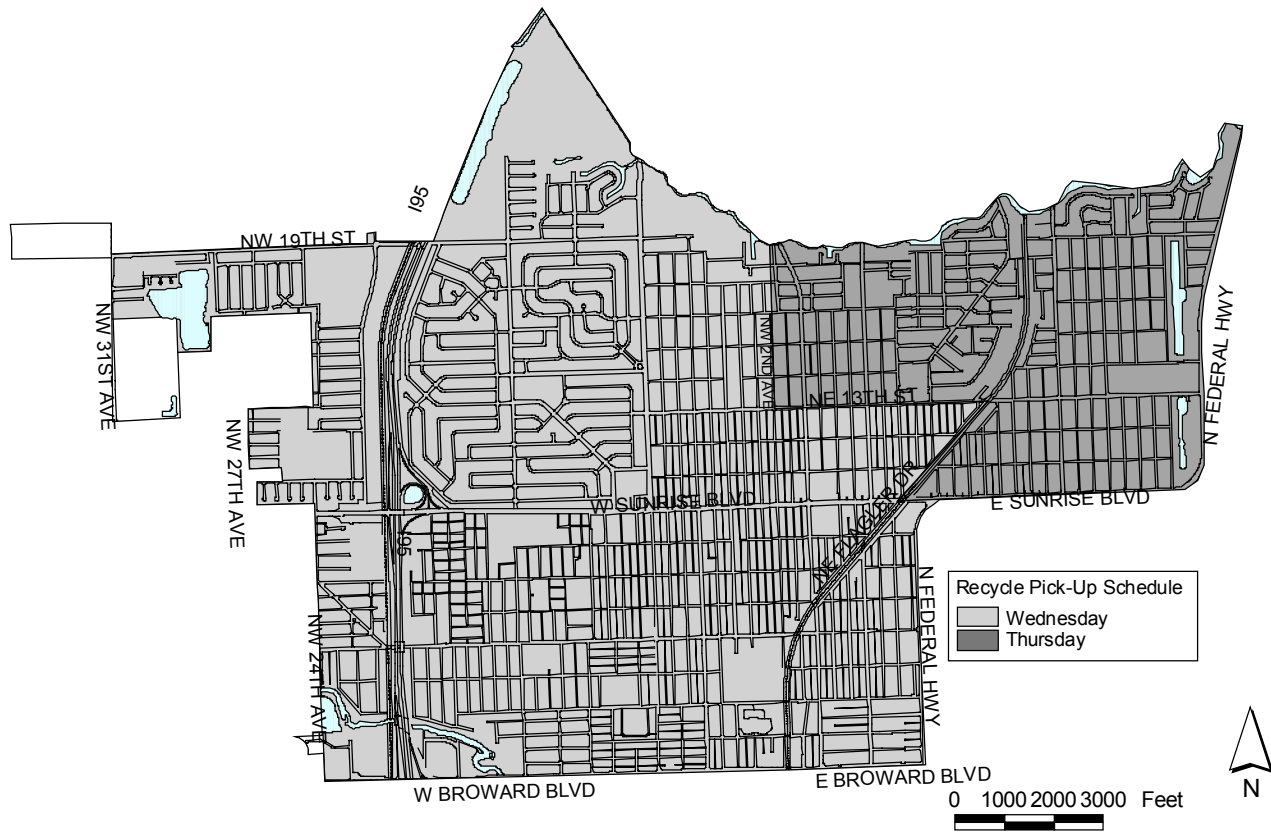
Source: City of Fort Lauderdale, OCCCP

Private Utilities

Electric

Florida Power & Light (FPL) electric service area covers 27,700 square miles in all or part of 34 Florida counties through over 67,000 miles of electric lines. More than 7 million people along the eastern seaboard and southern portion of Florida are serviced by FPL. That equates to approximately 3,756,027 accounts for a 12-month average. FPL generates, purchases, transmits, distributes, and sells electricity. **Table 6.30** depicts the number of accounts by type and **Table 6.31** summarizes the average annual energy usage per account.

TABLE 6.30 - FPL Customer Accounts (12 month average)

Customers	Accounts	Energy Sales (kwh)
Residential	3,332,425	50.2 %
Commercial	404,944	40.3 %
Industrial	16,042	4.5 %
Other*	2,616	5.0 %

Includes public authorities, railway and wholesale
Source: http://www.fpl.com

TABLE 6.31 - Average Annual Energy Usage Per Account (kwh)

Year	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers
1997	13,040	84,704	263,741
1998	13,926	87,254	261,181
1999	13,260	87,717	246,082

Source: http://www.fpl.com

Residential and commercial customers use only 0.37% of kilowatt-hours (kwh) compared to a typical industrial customer's use. However, the combined energy sales for residential and commercial accounts constitute 90.5% of the total kwh usage. **Table 6.32** depicts the sources of the energy used in 1999.

TABLE 6.32 - Sources of Energy Used in 1999

Source	% of Total
Oil	25%
Nuclear	27%
Natural Gas	25%
Purchased	16%
Coal	7%

Source: http://www.fpl.com

FPL has continued to reduce their costs while increasing the efficiency of its operation. Since 1990, the company has reduced operation and maintenance (O&M) costs per kwh from 1.82 cents to 1.17 cents. Expansion plans for the next decade will increase FPL's total generating capability by 24%, or 4,500 megawatts (mw), and make its power plant fleet more environmentally friendly. The Central Area is serviced by both the Fort Lauderdale and Port Everglades power plants with a combined power total of 2,102 megawatts service.

Natural Gas

The People's Gas Distribution Company provides natural gas transmission and distribution service to the City of Fort Lauderdale. People's Gas purchases gas from a Texas pipeline originating in Texas and then distributes it to residents throughout the South Florida region. Customers are connected to the distribution center via an individual service line, which transports natural gas directly to their homes or businesses. The People's Gas Distribution Company also distributes liquid propane (LP). The noted difference between natural gas distribution and liquid propane is that LP is distributed to a designated block of customers from a single large tank as opposed to individual service lines.

Telephone Service

BellSouth services the entire City of Fort Lauderdale, including the Central Area, with basic phone, cellular phone, Internet access, digital TV, and paging service. BellSouth installs residential and business phone service at a basic charge of $35.00. Currently, there are many options for phone service, both basic and cellular, from private companies in competition with BellSouth. However, BellSouth continues to be the dominant phone service provider.